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Time use in the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011.

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Preface

The publication *Time Use in the Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011* is based on data collected in the Time Use Survey. The survey was conducted on the territory of the Republic of Serbia over a one-year period from 15 February 2010 until the end of February 2011. Since 1999, certain data for AP Kosovo and Metohija have not been available to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, so they are not included in the data coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).

The importance of this survey is that the data indicate the differences in time use of different population groups and categories. Most important are the differences in the activities and workload of women and men in Serbia, especially in relation to paid work and unpaid household activities.

The collected data represent a valuable source of information that should help in the development and implementation of relevant social policies related to labour and the division of labour, culture, sports, youth living conditions, living conditions of elderly people, etc. This survey is also very important from the perspective of gender equality because it contains data on the participation of women and men in common daily activities.

The purpose of the guidelines on the Harmonised European Time Use Survey - HETUS from 2008 was to secure a unified approach to the process of collecting, processing and presenting data. The Time Use Survey data in Serbia are comparable with surveys in other European countries since the survey was conducted in accordance with the recommendations of Eurostat. And with this survey, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia confirms that it remains persistent in its efforts to improve the national statistics system and participate in programmes of harmonised European statistics.

Director of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,
Professor Dragan Vukmirović, PhD

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The main survey was preceded by a pilot survey and during this period all the survey instruments were tested. Pilot survey was conducted during the summer 2009, with the financial support of the European Union (EU) through the project of the United Nations Development Programme in Serbia (UNDP). With their energy, determination and competence, Dragana Petrović and Tatjana Stanojević-Miladinović helped initiate this survey and actively fought for its realisation and promotion. We also owe thanks to the survey participants, as well as members of households throughout Serbia without whose diaries this publication would not be possible.

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Symbols

- n.a. Not applicable
- No occurrence of
- .. Small amount of

Introduction

The goals of the Time Use Survey in Serbia are to show how men and women use their time, where the biggest/smallest differences lie, who works at home, and who does not, who earns a wage outside the home, who works at home without pay, and what is the total amount of time spent on each activity.

Over the past decades the Time Use Survey has evolved into a research instrument for observing and evaluating a wide range of social phenomena in many countries, and especially for analysing unpaid housework. Awareness of the potential of time use surveys is increasing because it can provide a unique tool to measure unpaid work and complete labour statistics.

The work that women do in their homes does not receive enough recognition from policy-makers. If women's work in the household were properly valued, policy-makers would have a better picture of how social policy affects men and women. Recognising women's work is especially relevant to policy-making in education, employment, the social services, urban planning, and general welfare.

Since women's work is not valued at all or at least not properly valued, women are under-represented in paid jobs in comparison to men. As a result, they may not have access to social services like health care or vocational training.

The Time Use Survey provides information on how the population of Serbia use their time during the day, at night, on weekdays and at weekends. The value of the data obtained is potentially great because it offers a clear picture of how women and men spend their time, showing which group of people are engaged in which activities, when and for how long. The survey offers an annual overview and covers all weeks throughout the observed year in order to emphasise seasonal variations. The aim of the Time Use Survey is to acquire an insight into the use of time by the Serbian population, but also an appreciation of how men and women contribute to the national economy.

Survey objectives

The main aim of the Time Use Survey is to gain an insight into how the population of the Republic of Serbia spend their time within a 24-hour period. In order to obtain data on time use, the main instrument of the survey was a diary in which household members wrote down their daily activities. Based on this survey, data were collected on how and how much time the population of Serbia spends on paid/unpaid work and other activities such as personal care, travel, leisure and so on.

From the gender perspective, the Time Use Survey is an additional source of accurate information for gender statistics.

It represents a step further in acknowledging the magnitude and importance that unpaid work plays in the very functioning of society. If national accounts included unpaid labour, the overall Gross Domestic Product would be yield a more accurate picture of the productivity of a country. In fact, if household work was included in national accounts worldwide, the total world value of the world GDP would increase by 25 to 30 percent and the total participation rate of time spent on work (whether paid or unpaid) by men and women would then be more or less equal.

Based on this survey the following information was obtained:

- the main characteristics of men's and women's time use,
- the average time for paid and unpaid work,
- differences in time use between employed and non-employed persons,
- differences in time use between persons of different ages,
- differences in time use in urban and other settlements,
- differences in time use on weekdays and at weekends.

Survey methodology

In this survey, the instruments used are fully in accordance with the Harmonised European Time Use Survey (HETUS). Since the early 1990s, Eurostat has supported a series of projects which have contributed to harmonising recommendations for time use statistics. As a result, the Harmonised European Time Use Survey guidelines were devised to help all European countries apply a unified approach to the process of acquiring, collecting and processing data. Experience from the 1990s was transformed and applied to recent guidelines for time use surveys from 2008 ¹.

The main instruments of the survey are:

1. The household questionnaire: IKV-1
2. An individual questionnaire for a person aged 15 and over: IKV-2
3. A diary for a person aged 15 and over: IKV-3
4. The weekly schedule of working time: IKV-4.

According to the survey methodology, the first two questionnaires were to be collected through interviews, while the two other questionnaires would be left to members of the household to fill out by themselves. The main survey instrument was the time diary which was based on filling out all individual activities within a 24-hour period.

The coding of particular activities from the diaries was a very important and sensitive phase in the survey process that had a great impact on the results of the complete survey. Indeed, the coding of activities is not possible without a broader insight into the family, educational and economic context of an individual during those two randomly selected days.

¹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-08-014/EN/KS-RA-08-014-EN.PDF

Sample design

The population for the Time Use Survey consisted of persons who had resided or worked in the Republic of Serbia for more than one year. Residents who had spent more than one year abroad, persons living in collective (institutional) households, diplomatic and consular personnel were excluded from the survey.

A stratified, two-stage random sampling approach was used. The first stage units were enumeration areas and the second stage units were households.

The sampling frame was constructed using 2002 Census data. The frame for the first stage of the sampling selection was a list of all enumeration areas with 20 or more households. About one percent of households were excluded using this constraint. The frame for the second stage of the sampling selection was a list of households in selected enumeration areas. Table A shows the number of enumeration areas and households in the sample frame.

Stratification of the enumeration areas was done according to type of settlement (urban and other) and territory (City of Belgrade, Central Serbia without the City of Belgrade and AP Vojvodina).

The target sample size was calculated as 2,340 households and 234 enumeration areas. Thus, number of households to be selected per cluster was determined as 10 households. For City of Belgrade 78 enumeration areas and 780 households, for Central Serbia without the City of Belgrade, 104 enumeration areas were selected and 1,040 households, and for AP Vojvodina 52 enumeration areas and 520 households (Table A).

Table A. Sample frame and sample allocation

	Type of settlement	Census 2002		Sample			
		Number of enumeration areas	Number of households	Two weeks		Year total	
				Number of enumeration areas	Number of households	Number of enumeration areas	Number of households
Republic of Serbia	Total	34 536	2 533 152	9	90	234	2 340
City of Belgrade	Urban	5 479	481 340	2	20	52	520
	Other	1 264	95 050	1	10	26	260
Central Serbia without the City of Belgrade	Urban	6 774	610 856	2	20	52	520
	Other	11 363	639 734	2	20	52	520
AP Vojvodina	Urban	5 262	410 587	1	10	26	260
	Other	4 394	295 585	1	10	26	260

The sample allocation of enumeration areas according to the type of settlement and territory was done proportionally to the number of households. As the survey field work had to be spread over 12 consecutive months, the sample was divided into 26 sub-samples. One sub-sample was determined for two weeks, starting with the first fortnight of 15-28.02.2010. Each enumeration area and 10 households per area were allocated for a period of two weeks (Table A). Thus, it was planned to

interview five households per week and to assign each household two diary days (a weekday and weekend day) for the observed week.

Census enumeration areas, as primary sampling units, were selected from each sampling stratum using a systematic PPS (*Probability Proportional to Size*) sampling procedure, based on the estimated sizes (number of households) of the enumeration areas from the 2002 Population Census. Census enumeration areas were sorted within each stratum according to administrative regions, municipality and serial numbers. Using systematic selection on the sorted list, a high level of implicit geographical stratification and effective sample distribution was provided.

The sample of the enumeration areas from each territory, by urban and other domains separately, was randomly divided into 26 sub-samples. Households, from each enumeration area were selected randomly with equal probabilities. Afterwards, 10 households from each enumeration area were divided at random into two weeks (five households per week), and then for each household one randomly selected combination of two diary days was assigned, i.e. one weekday (Monday-Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday or Sunday). If a household member was not able to fill in the diary for the assigned day, postponement was allowed, up to three weeks, but to the same day of the week.

The TUS survey sample is not self-weighting due to the occurrence of non-responses. In order to obtain representative results for the Republic of Serbia, sample weights were used. The sampling weight consists of two factors: an initial weight as the result of the sample design and a correction factor for non-response. The initial weight for each household is equal to the inverse of inclusion probability, which is the product of inclusion probabilities from each stage. The adjustment for non-response was calculated for the household and individual interviews. Four different weights were calculated: the household weight for data collected from the household questionnaire, the individual weight for completed individual questionnaires, an individual weight for individually completed diaries and a diary weight for individuals with completed diaries.

Interpretation of data ²

What kind of data is collected in the Time Use Survey?

Time use data were collected through time diaries. Respondents recorded their activities in the diaries using their own words and indicating the time of the beginning and end of their activities. In the time diary they had to record all their activities within 24 hours divided into ten-minute intervals. Each respondent had to fill in two diaries for the two pre-selected days. Based on these data, it is possible to calculate how much each of the recorded episodes lasted and who performed it. In accordance with HETUS guidelines, with the time diary as the main survey instrument, four domains were registered:

1. Main activity: What did you do?
2. Parallel activity: Did you do anything else? If so, what?
3. Location and mode of transport: Where were you and how did you travel?
4. Who was with you? Were you alone or with somebody that you know?

Table B. Diary overview

1/8		Main activity	Parallel activity	Location or mode of transport	Were you alone or with somebody that you know					
P. No.	Time				Alone	With other member of the household				Some other person that you know
						Partner	Parent	Child under 9 years	Other member	
01	04.00 – 04.10	Sleeping		At home	√					
02	04.10 – 04.20	- II -		- II -	√					
03	04.20 – 04.30	- II -		- II -	√					
04	04.30 – 04.40	- II -		- II -	√					
05	04.40 – 04.50	- II -		- II -	√					
06	04.50 – 05.00	- II -		- II -	√					
07	05.00 – 05.10	- II -		- II -	√					
08	05.10 – 05.20	- II -		- II -	√					
09	05.20 – 05.30	- II -		- II -	√					
10	05.30 – 05.40	- II -		- II -	√					
11	05.40 – 05.50	- II -		- II -	√					
12	05.50 – 06.00	Washing my face		- II -		√				
13	06.00 – 06.10	Dressing myself		- II -		√				
14	06.10 – 06.20	Dressing myself	Talking with my spouse	- II -		√				
15	06.20 – 06.30	Making coffee	Talking with my spouse	- II -		√				
16	06.30 – 06.40	Drinking coffee	Talking with my spouse	In the garden		√				
17	06.40 – 06.50	Going to the bus stop		On foot	√					
18	06.50 – 07.00	Going to work		By bus	√					

The data gathered consisted of a sequence of episodes or events, each characterised by these four recording domains. In addition, there were individual and temporal data (identifiers). The individual identifier connected the episode to a particular respondent and a particular diary. It was also linked to basic information on the respondent's household and individual characteristics. The temporal identifiers indicated the starting and ending time, and also the duration of the episodes.

² <https://www.h2.scb.se/tus/tus/introduction2.html##Guide1>

The basic data on the household and household members were collected through interviews. The purpose of this information was to form population groups for which the time use was shown and calculated.

Measurement at group level

The respondents filled in diaries for two randomly designated days. Random selection of the day offered an insight into what happens in one day in people's lives. The diaries cannot represent individuals. Time use measurements are only meaningful when they are calculated for groups of individuals. The groups were formed on the basis of the data collected through questionnaires. The main population groups were formed on the basis of data on sex, age, status in employment, family structure, number of children, etc. In the whole survey system, these and many other population groups may be formed.

Basic statistical measures

In this report, the three basic survey measures were used and need to be carefully interpreted. The first measure refers to the average time of all persons in the survey, the second to the proportion of "doers", people who spent some time doing a particular activity, while the third measure refers to the average time spent by people engaged in a particular activity.

1. **Average time: All time** – for all persons in the survey - spent on the activity / the number of persons in the survey
2. **Proportion of "doers"**: The number of persons who spent some time doing the activity / the number of persons (Participation rate)
3. **Average time for "doers"**: All time – for all persons in the survey - spent on the activity / the number of persons who spent some time doing the activity.

All measurements can be calculated for many different population groups based on the data collected from the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire.

Using the example of paid work activity for women, we show how the **average time** is calculated. For all diaries filled in by women, the duration of all episodes of paid work was added up. Some women contributed many hours of paid work, while others who did not work at all during the diary day, did not contribute to the sum total.

The total time all women spent doing paid work was divided by the total number of diaries filled in by women, regardless of whether or not they performed any paid work. This measure contains no information on the distribution of the number of hours of paid work within the population group. Entirely different distributions of activities may produce the same average values. Take, for example, paid work for a period of four hours a day. If all women work four hours a day, the result will be four hours a day. The result will be the same if half of the women work eight hours and the other half do not work at all. If the average values for two population groups are different, this means that individuals from one population group spend more time in paid work than the others.

Some information on distribution within the group is contained in the **participation rate**, which indicates the proportion of individuals who spend some time on the activity. If the proportion is 100 percent, everyone carried out some paid work, if it is 50 percent, half of them did. If two population groups have the same average time, but the participation rates are different, we can conclude that individuals belonging to the population group with the lowest participation rate worked longer.

Finally, there is a third measure, **the average time for "doers"**. This is an average time that refers only to those performing the activity.

For example, as is shown on Table C, the average time (first measure) and the average time for "doers" (third measure) are the same for sleep because all respondents wrote down this activity. This means that the value of the second measure is 100 percent.

Table C. Presentation of data according to basic survey measures, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

Measure	Hours and percent			
	Sleep		Paid work	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Average time (All time – for all persons in the study - spent on the activity / number of persons in the study)	11:13	11:05	02:09	03:47
Proportion of "doers" (The number of persons that spent some time doing the activity / number of persons) (Participation rate)	100	100	31	47
Average time for "doers" (All time – for all persons in the study - spent on the activity / number of persons that spent some time doing the activity)	11:13	11:05	06:55	08:00

However, in paid work, for example, women spent an average time of two hours and nine minutes. The activity of paid work was recorded in the diary by almost one in three women (31 percent) and the average time women spent on the paid work activity was six hours and 55 minutes.

Interpretation of the recording domains

According to the HETUS guidelines, each respondent recorded their activities in a time diary using their own words for a 24-hour period. This was done on two randomly designated days. In case two activities were performed simultaneously, there was space in the diary to record both, under the headings of main activity and parallel activity. The third domain contains information on location or means of transport. The next domain records the presence of other persons. Consequently, each recorded episode in the diary is characterised by a main activity and possibly by a parallel activity, by information on location as well as the presence of other persons. A temporal identifier carries information about the time and duration for each episode. At the phase of coding the activities in the diaries, information on location (i.e. where the activity took place) is also coded. This domain can also contain information about means of transport.

Each episode represents one behavioural unit. The recording domains, one by one or taken together in various combinations, offer insights into various aspects of people's behaviour. The choice of data analysed depends on objectives - which aspects of behaviour and which episodes are focal points of interest.

If we are interested in the activity of having a meal, all we have to do is to select all the episodes in the diaries that contain the activity of having a meal (the answer to the diary question "What did you do?" as a main, or "Did you do anything else?" as a parallel activity. If we want to know if the respondent was alone during the meal, where the activity took place or if some other activity was performed at the same time (e.g. reading the newspaper), then it is necessary to analyse all of these data to get the necessary and sufficient information to assess the episodes correctly.

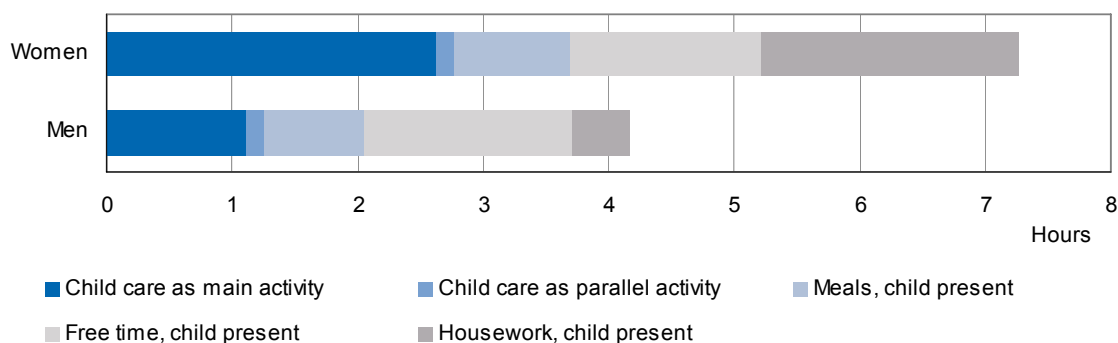
On the other hand, if we only take into account the main activity of eating, we will exclude all of those cases in which eating was recorded as a parallel activity. In this case, the activity of having a meal would be underestimated.

In the Appendices, one table shows that women in of the Republic of Serbia, on average spend an average of five minutes a day reading, talking and playing with a child under the age of seven. The figure is correct, but the interpretation can be wrong.

The result is that episodes in which the main activity was talking to children have a total average duration of five minutes. This, however, does not imply that no other talking to children took place. If we want to estimate the time people spend talking to their children, a different approach is necessary. In general, each episode has to be analysed according to whether or not people are likely to talk to their children. If we take for example that the respondent is the child's mother and that she wrote "having lunch" as the main activity and did not record the parallel activity, while her child was present, in this case it is more likely that the mother was talking to the child. In order to estimate the duration of the conversation with the child, all the episodes in which there is a possibility for conversation, should be identified and be included in the time spent in joint activities and added to the overall average. Therefore, all information should be used to find the appropriate episodes and to include them in the total of recorded episodes. How to use the information contained in the recorded episodes, depends on the purpose of the analysis.

Graph A provides a possible estimation of the time spent on childcare activities. Here we are not talking about the average for all who are aged 15 and over, but only about a group of persons of both sexes who are parents of a child under seven years of age. First, the main activity of childcare is included here. Information contained in the Time Use Survey in Serbia indicates that mothers in households with a child aged under seven devote over two and a half hours a day to childcare, while fathers devote a little over an hour.

Graph A. Average time spent on childcare activities, child 0 - 6 years, two-parent couples, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



We now add childcare activities, which were registered as a parallel activity. As a result, total childcare increases to almost three hours for mothers and over one hour for fathers. Nevertheless, the time that parents spend on other activities not specifically related to children, but in the presence of a childcare is far more significant.

If meals with the child are included, this will give us one more additional hour. If leisure activities of mothers in the presence of a child are included, this will give us just under two hours more. And finally, if housework in the presence of a child is included, we will get a result of more than seven hours for mothers, which is almost three times the original two and a half hours obtained for the main childcare activity. For fathers, these values increase from one hour to more than four hours per day.

Overall, the survey data obtained from the time use survey are very specific for analysis and therefore, in this section we have offered some explanation that should help those who read the report to better understand the methods of processing and interpreting the data.

Time Use Structure in the Republic of Serbia

How we are going to spend our day, morning or evening, weekday, weekend or holiday depends on many different factors: a person's age, sex, education, occupation, health, marital status etc. In this section, using the specified measures, we will present data on how the 15+ Serbian population spend their 24-hour day.

How we use our time?

Graph 1 shows how much average time the 15+ Serbian population, men and women, spend on activities divided into six groups: paid work, unpaid work, study, personal care, free time and other activities. The graph represents the first measure and average time and applies to all those surveyed.

It shows that the population on average spends almost three hours in paid work. Paid work includes time spent in the primary and secondary job including the lunch-break, travel to and from work, and other work-related activities.

On average, the population of Serbia spends more than three and a half hours a day on unpaid activities, e.g. food management, household upkeep, production and care of textiles, building and repairs, shopping and services, childcare and adult care, travel related to unpaid work and other unpaid household activities.

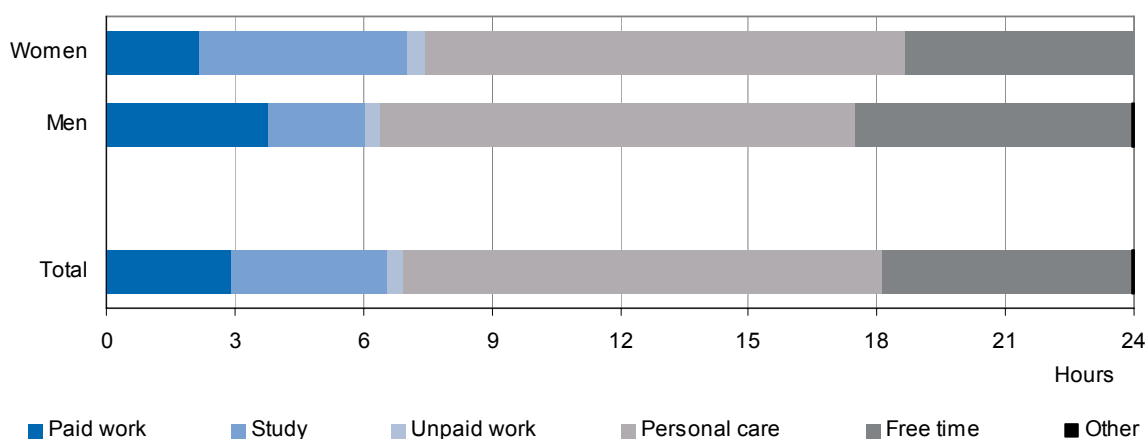
The next activity shown is study, which lasts an average of just under half an hour per day. Study includes time spent at classes and lectures at school or university, doing home assignments, free time study, travel related to study and other study activities.

Most time is spent on activities related to personal care – just over eleven hours. Personal care activities include sleeping, time spent eating and drinking, washing, dressing, but also taking a nap, lying sick in bed and other personal care activities.

Nearly a quarter of a day, almost six hours, is spend on free time activities. Free time activities include time spent on social life with friends and family, entertainment, culture or sports activities, watching TV, resting, reading books and periodicals, working at a computer or playing video games, as well as time spent on other similar activities and travel related to these activities.

We spend very little time on other and unspecified activities.

Graph 1. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Besides general population data, the graph also contains data by sex. Therefore, we can see that the 15+ male population spend almost twice as much time on paid work compared to the female population and that women spend more than twice as much time on unpaid household work as men. Overall, persons of both sexes, but especially women, spend a lot of their time doing unpaid housework and these activities contribute considerably to the total value of human labour.

This graph also shows that both women and men spend a quarter of the day on work activities, whether they are paid or not. For men, the overall time spent on work activities, both paid and unpaid, lasts an average of six hours, but for women it lasts even longer - exactly seven hours. Therefore, women spend more time on paid and unpaid work, although the balance of paid and unpaid work is in favour of men and paid work.

With regard to other activities (personal care, study and other activities), the difference in their duration between the sexes is minimal, except for the use of their free time. Women spend five hours on free time activities, while men spend an hour more.

Table 1. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours								
	Women			Men			Total		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	2:34	1:05	2:09	4:23	2:16	3:47	3:26	1:38	2:55
Unpaid work	4:50	4:54	4:51	2:17	2:14	2:16	3:37	3:38	3:38
Study	0:31	0:11	0:25	0:23	0:07	0:19	0:27	0:09	0:22
Personal care	11:01	11:44	11:13	10:50	11:45	11:05	10:56	11:44	11:10
Free time	5:00	6:03	5:18	6:03	7:33	6:29	5:30	6:46	5:52
Other	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 822</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 598</i>	<i>1 594</i>	<i>3 192</i>	<i>3 419</i>	<i>3 416</i>	<i>6 835</i>

Table 1 shows how much time the average resident of Serbia spends on the six main activities whether or not they are specified in the time diary. Every respondent had to fill in a diary for two days - one for a weekday, from Monday to Friday and one for a weekend day, Saturday or Sunday. The table shows data grouped according to these criteria, but also data for all days.

The first activity shown is paid work, which includes time spent at the primary and secondary job including the lunch-break, travel to and from work, and other work-related activities.

Women of 15+ years on average spend more than two hours per day doing paid work. However, men on average spend more time per day on paid work than women - almost twice as much. These data represent the average for all men and women, whether or not they actually performed any paid work.

Although some work is done in shifts and at weekends, most work is done during the day, on weekdays. Table 1 shows that men spend almost twice as much time as women on paid work, both on weekdays and at weekends.

The next activity is unpaid or household work on which the average Serbian resident spends more than three and a half hours, but the women on average spend more than twice as much time on these activities (almost five hours) as men (almost two and a half hours). Differences in the duration of these activities on weekdays and weekends are minimal.

Both men and women spend little time in study, less than half an hour, but women study a little more than men. Furthermore, both men and women spend more time studying on weekdays than at weekends.

The Serbian population spends half of their 24 hours on personal care. On average, both men and women spend more than 11 hours per day on these activities. In terms of days, both men and women spend more time on these activities during the weekends than on weekdays. We can observe these data even at lower classification levels of activities, such as sleeping, eating, etc. Thus, both men and women spend a third of the day sleeping - more than eight hours. At weekends, women sleep 29 minutes longer than on weekdays, while men sleep 35 minutes longer. They spend almost two hours per day eating and drinking, except that more time is spent on these activities during weekends.

Regarding leisure activities, women spend an average of five hours and 18 minutes on these activities, while men spend one hour or more in comparison to women - six hours and 29 minutes. At weekends, women spend one hour more on leisure activities, while men spend one hour and a half hours more.

Table 2. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent								
	Women			Men			Total		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	36	19	31	53	33	47	44	26	39
Unpaid work	95	94	95	76	78	77	86	86	86
Study	8	6	8	6	4	5	7	5	7
Personal care	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Free time	98	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	99
Other	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 822</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 598</i>	<i>1 594</i>	<i>3 192</i>	<i>3 419</i>	<i>3 416</i>	<i>6 835</i>

Table 2 contains the second statistics measure used in the Time Use Survey and shows the population's participation rate in these activities. This means the percentage of the population over 15 years of age who performed certain activities during an average day.

Activities relating to paid work were performed by 39 percent of the respondents. These were activities with major differences between the genders. If we consider all the days of the week, a little under one third (31 percent) of women aged 15+ years work. However, if we take into account work on weekdays, the percentage is slightly higher – 36 percent. On the other hand, almost one in two men work every day (47 percent), while 53 percent work on weekdays. Hence, more men than women do paid work. The difference is significant: 16 index points when we observe all days, and 17 when we observe only weekdays. If we look at paid work at weekends only, one in five women performed some paid work during the weekend and one in three men.

On average, 86 percent of the population performed some activities related to unpaid work. Almost all women aged 15+ years recorded some kind of unpaid work during the whole week – 95 percent, and a little over three-quarters of the men (77 percent). It is interesting to note that women spent more time on unpaid activities during weekdays, while men spent more time on unpaid activities at weekends than on weekdays.

Learning or study is the third activity presented and the data reveal that on average seven percent of the population studied over the whole week, i.e. eight percent of surveyed women and five percent of surveyed men. The table shows that both men and women study two index points less at weekends than on weekdays.

All respondents were engaged in personal care activities; all of them recorded sleeping, eating and drinking, washing, dressing, etc.

Free time is part of everyday life for all of us. It is interesting that one percent of the surveyed women did not record any leisure activity for any day and two percent did not even record any of these activities on weekdays. All of the surveyed men recorded some of the leisure activity during the day.

Table 3 contains the third statistics measure used in the Time Use Survey – the average time for “doers”. It shows how much time, on average, the Serbia population involved in these activities actually spent performing them.

Table 3. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours								
	Women			Men			Total		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	07:12	05:34	06:55	08:15	06:59	08:00	07:48	06:25	07:32
Unpaid work	05:05	05:12	05:07	02:59	02:53	02:57	04:12	04:13	04:12
Study	06:18	03:16	05:37	06:43	03:10	06:00	06:28	03:14	05:46
Personal care	11:01	11:44	11:13	10:50	11:45	11:05	10:56	11:44	11:10
Free time	05:05	06:05	05:22	06:05	07:35	06:30	05:33	06:47	05:55
Other	00:24	00:27	00:24	00:30	00:34	00:31	00:27	00:31	00:28
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 822</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 598</i>	<i>1 594</i>	<i>3 192</i>	<i>3 419</i>	<i>3 416</i>	<i>6 835</i>

On average, residents of Serbia who recorded paid work, spend seven hours and 32 minutes on paid work per day. Certainly, more time is spent on paid work during weekdays than at weekends: to be precise, more than one hour more. There are also gender-based differences. Table 3 shows that the difference is a little over one hour if we take into account all the days of the week. On average, women work almost seven hours per day, while men work eight hours per day. On weekdays the difference is one hour, while at weekends it increases to almost one and a half hours.

With regard to unpaid activities, residents of Serbia spend an average of four hours and 12 minutes per day doing these on weekdays and at weekends they spend one minute more. There are also gender-based differences here, too. Women, on average, spend just over five hours on these activities, while men spend a little less than three hours, meaning that every day women spend over two hours more on unpaid work than men. Respondents who cited study as one of the activities spent an average of five hours and 46 minutes per day studying. However, there are differences in the time spent in study depending on the day. More precisely, the time spent learning on weekdays is twice as long as the time spent on this activity over the weekend. Women spend less time per day studying, with men enjoying a 23-minute advantage. Women spent an average of five hours and 37 minutes studying, while men were more persistent in this activity and they spent six hours on study. Whether it was a weekday or weekend day, men studied more than women. The difference in study time between men and women is greater on weekdays - 25 minutes, whereas at weekends the difference is only six minutes.

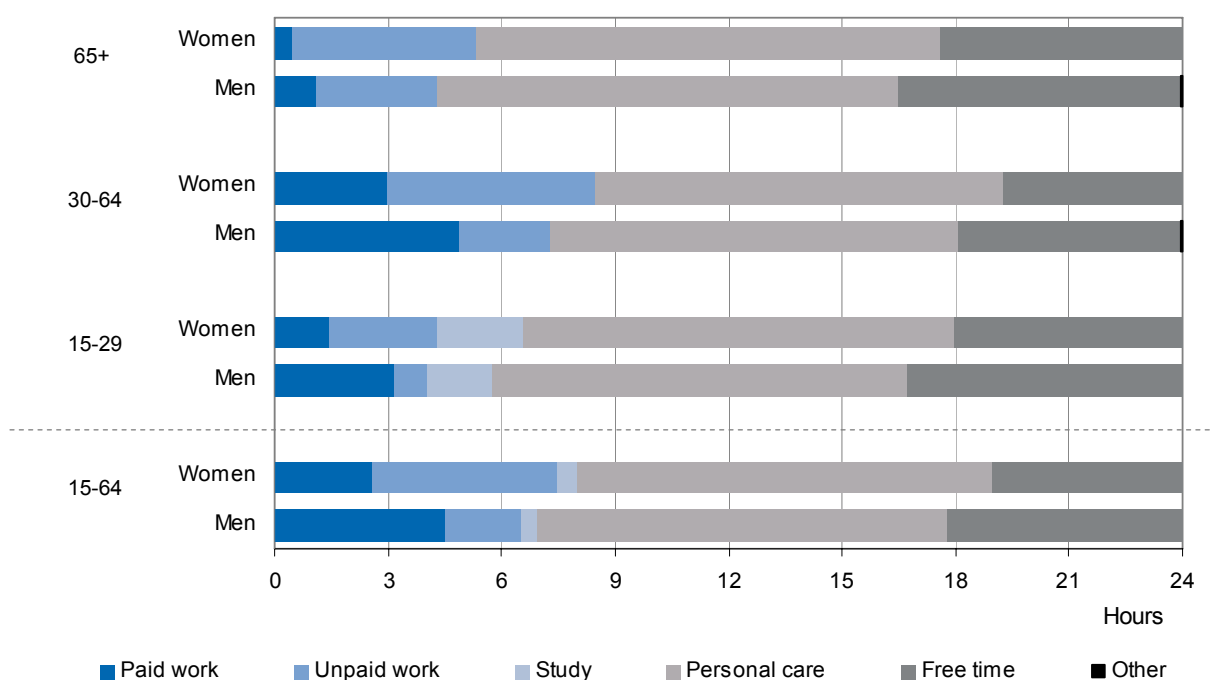
The population of Serbia spends almost half a day on personal care activities, on average more than 11 hours, while at weekends 48 minutes more are devoted to personal care activities. There is virtually no difference between the sexes, women spending only eight minutes more on these activities. Both men and women spend more time on personal care at weekends.

A quarter of the day is spent on leisure activities. At weekends we are able to spend an extra hour on leisure activities compared to weekdays. Women, on average, spend almost five and a half hours on these activities, while men spend one hour more. At weekends, women spend exactly one hour more on leisure activities compared to weekdays, whereas men have "secured" for themselves one and a half hours more for leisure activities.

Differences in time use between persons of different ages

Persons of different ages - young, old and middle-aged - use their time in different ways. Graph 2 shows four age categories: young people from 15-29, middle-aged people from 30-64, and elderly people over the age of 65. There is also a specifically allocated category for persons of working age from 15-64 years old.

Graph 2. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



If we compare the time spent on the six groups of activities by age, the graph shows that men aged 30 to 64 spend most time on paid work, almost four hours, followed by young men with a little over three hours, and middle-aged women with almost three hours. Young women spend half as much time on paid work as young men. The situation among elderly people is almost the same. Men of working age spend four and a half hours on paid work, almost two hours more than women of the same age.

In every age category, women spend considerably more time doing unpaid work than men. The differences are most noticeable among the middle-aged population (30 to 64 years) where women spend five and a half hours doing unpaid work, three hours more than men. Among the elderly population (65+ years), women spend almost five hours on unpaid work, while men spend a little over three hours. Young women spend almost three hours on unpaid work, which is two hours more than young men. The graph shows that middle-aged women spend most of their time on housework, whereas young men spend least time on those activities. The difference between the sexes in the working-age population is almost three hours in favour of women.

As expected, young people, spend their time studying, women spending half an hour more than men. The middle-aged population spend almost none of their time on study, like those aged over 65. People of working age spend an average of half an hour on study.

People aged 65 and over spend most of the time, more than half a day, on personal care activities. Young people spend a little less time on personal care and the difference between the genders in this

group is the biggest. Middle-aged people spend even less time on personal care activities and in this category, the gender differences are small, as in the case of the working-age population.

The population aged 30-64 has the least time for leisure activities, women having one hour less than men. Young people aged 15-29 and people over 65 spend about the same amount of time on leisure activities; men in both age categories spend a little over one hour more than women on these activities.

People of working age spend an average of five and a half hours on leisure activities and once again men spend one hour more on these activities than women.

Table 4 contains data on the participation rate of the population by age categories in performing the listed activities.

Table 4. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent							
	15-29		30-64		65+		15-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	21	42	41	58	13	22	36	54
Unpaid work	84	55	98	80	94	86	95	74
Study	38	28	..	..	..	..	10	7
Personal care	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Free time	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100
Other	4	5	5	5	2	6	5	5

The table shows that the middle-aged population (aged 30-64 years) dominates in terms of paid work; 58 percent of men and 41 percent of women recorded paid activities. Taking into account the working-age population (aged 15-64), slightly less than half the men and a little over one third of the women did paid work. The young and elderly populations also participated in paid work, but to a considerably lesser degree. The participation rate for men of both age categories is twice as high as that of women.

In all age categories, women dominate in unpaid work, especially middle-aged women - 98 percent. Only five percent of working-age women, and six percent of women over 65 were not engaged in unpaid work. Young people of both sexes spent the least amount of time on unpaid work.

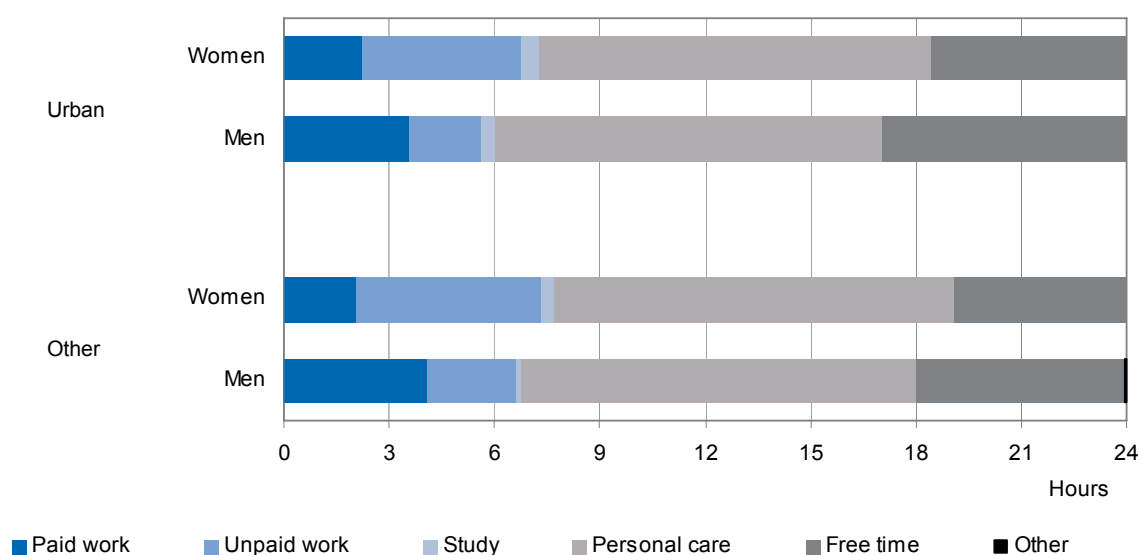
Young persons led the way in terms of study, but young women were more committed to studying than young men. In the other age categories, the percentage of persons who study is almost negligible except for the working-age population which, of course, includes young people.

All respondents spent time on personal care activities. As for leisure activities, in all age categories one percent of women did not record these activities.

Differences in time use in urban and other settlements

Graph 3 shows how much time on average the population of urban-type and other settlements spend on selected activities. The first activity is paid work which, in the survey, includes time spent on paid work. It is important to emphasise this because the inhabitants of other settlements are also engaged in agriculture, which is considered paid work.

Graph 3. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by type of settlement and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Men from other settlements work for just over four hours, which is half an hour more than men from urban settlements, while women from both types of settlements spend approximately the same amount of time on paid work - around two hours. Concerning unpaid work, both men and women from other settlements spend more time on unpaid work. To be precise, women from other settlements spend more than five hours on unpaid work, while women from urban settlements spend four and a half hours. On the other hand, men from other settlements spend two and a half hours doing unpaid work, while the men from urban settlements spend 25 minutes less on this activity.

Table 5. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by type of settlement and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent			
	Urban		Other	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	28	41	36	55
Unpaid work	95	76	94	77
Study	9	7	6	3
Personal care	100	100	100	100
Free time	99	100	99	100
Other	5	4	4	6

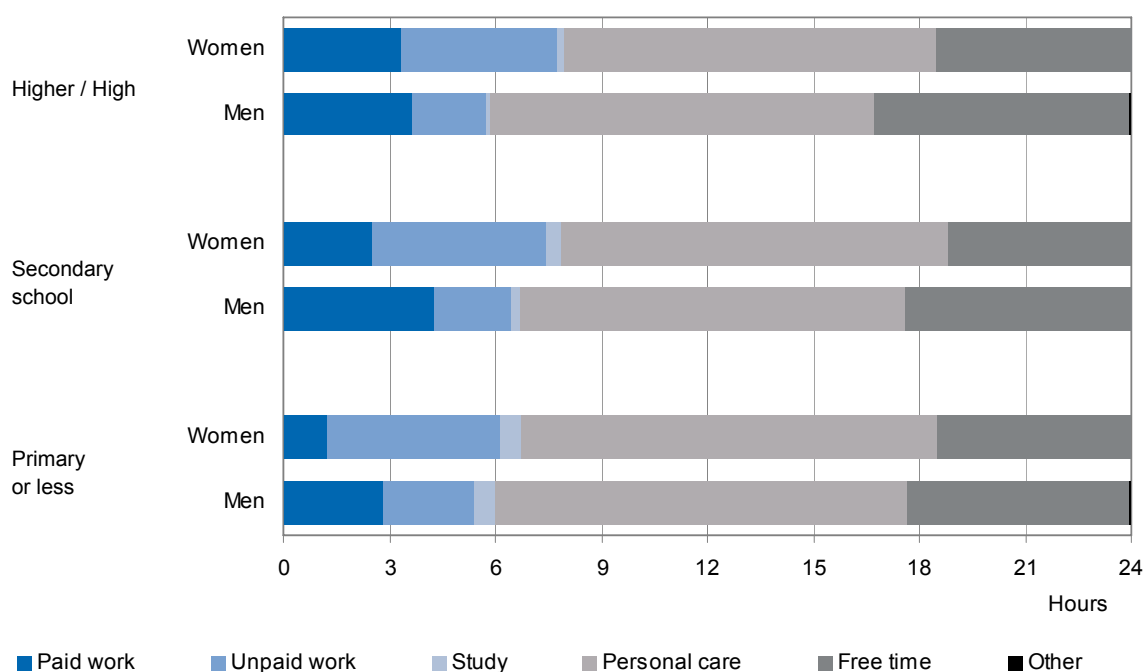
In both urban and other settlements, a higher percentage of men spend time on paid work than women. More than half the men from other settlements spend time on paid work, while only a little over one third of women from other settlements spend time on paid work. Two-fifths of men from urban settlements participate in paid work, and almost one in four women. Altogether, both men and women from other settlements spend more time on paid activities than those from urban settlements.

On the other hand, differences in the participation of women and men from both types of settlements in unpaid activities are almost non-existent.

Does education influence time use?

Graph 4 shows three categories of education obtained from questions on the highest completed level of education for the population of 15+ years, and these categories are: primary school or less, secondary school, and higher education.

Graph 4. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Among men in paid work, men with secondary school education are represented by more than four hours, followed by men with higher education by three and a half hours, while men with primary school education or less are represented by just under three hours. On the other hand, among women in paid work, women with higher education on average spend most hours on paid work - almost three and a half hours. They are followed by women with secondary education with almost two and a half hours and finally, by women with the lowest level of education who spend the least time on paid work - a little over one hour.

If we consider the differences between men and women with the same level of education, the differences are smallest between persons with the highest level of education - women work 17 minutes less than men. If we look at paid work for the other two categories of education, women work an average of 90 minutes less than men.

Regardless of the level of education, in the unpaid work category women on average spend almost five hours, while men spend a little over two hours.

Persons with primary and secondary school education most frequently recorded study-related activities in their diaries because they were probably still involved in the education process.

Women with the lowest level of education spend the most time on personal care activities, while women with the highest educational level spend the least time on personal care activities. The difference between these two groups is more than one hour.

As to free time, men with the highest level of education spend most time on leisure activities, enjoying almost one hour more of leisure activity time than other men. If we look at the level of education, the differences among women are smaller and women with higher education have more time for these activities. The differences between the sexes are most marked among people with the highest level of education - more than an hour and a half, while the differences are smallest among persons with the lowest level of education - less than one hour.

If we look at Table 6, which refers to the participation rate for activities, we can see that half the men with secondary education participated in paid work and almost one third of all women. It is interesting to note that persons of both sexes with higher education have an equal share in paid work - 45 percent. The lower the educational level of women, the lower their participation in paid work.

Table 6. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent					
	Primary or less		Secondary school		Higher / High	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	25	41	32	51	45	45
Unpaid work	93	76	96	76	97	81
Study	8	9	8	4	..	..
Personal care	100	100	100	100	100	100
Free time	98	100	99	100	100	99
Other	4	6	5	4	5	7

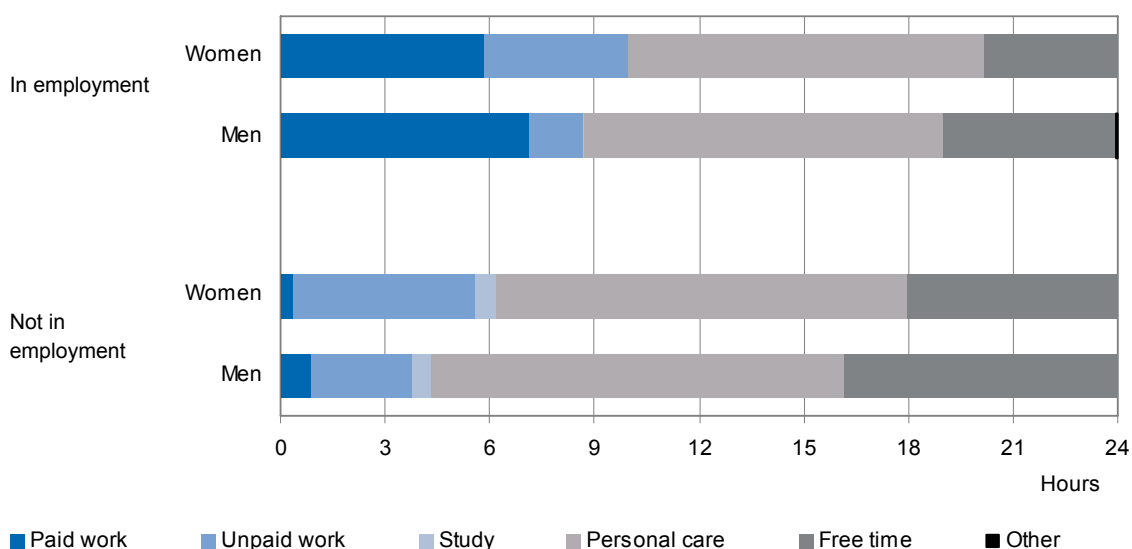
The table shows that as the education level goes up among both men and women, their participation in unpaid activities gradually increases. However, in all three categories of education women show a higher percentage than men.

How employment affects time use?

For the purpose of analysis, all respondents were divided into two groups: employed and unemployed categories based on their self-declared status. Employed persons included people who declared themselves to be employed, self-employed or working without payment as a family worker with a business. The second category included persons who declared themselves to be unemployed, pupil/student, retired, permanently disabled, doing compulsory military service, persons engaged in housework in their households and other inactive persons.

Regardless of whether they declared themselves as employed or unemployed, people recorded in their diaries that they performed some paid work activities. For example, if a student or retired person did some temporary paid job, they recorded this activity as paid work but did not declare themselves as employed.

Graph 5. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Women, whether they declared themselves as employed or unemployed, work less than men. Employed women, on average, spend almost six hours at work, while men spend a little over seven hours. On the other hand, unemployed men work almost one hour, which is twice as much as women.

With unpaid work, as expected, women who did not declare themselves as employed spend more than five hours on unpaid work, which is one hour more than employed women. On the other hand, employed men spend half the time on unpaid work that is spent by unemployed men: one and a half hours compared to three hours. Regardless of employment status, unpaid household work is performed mostly by women in Serbia. This means that housework becomes a second shift for employed women.

If we take total work to be the sum of paid and unpaid work, employed women spend an average of almost ten hours a day working, while unemployed women spend half that time working. There is a five-hour difference between men as there is between women. Employed men spend almost nine hours at work, while unemployed men spend only three and a half hours, but the distribution of paid and unpaid work is different.

Even in personal care activities there are some differences between these two categories. Employed persons spend one hour less on these activities than students, retirees and persons doing housework. The same applies to leisure activities. Consequently, employed women have the least time for leisure activities - almost four hours, while unemployed men have the most time for these activities - almost eight hours.

Table 7 shows the participation rate of the population for activities in these two employment categories.

Table 7. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent			
	In employment		Not in employment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	74	81	10	17
Unpaid work	96	70	94	82
Study	..	..	11	9
Personal care	100	100	100	100
Free time	97	99	100	100
Other	5	6	4	4

As might be expected in paid work, the differences are considerably greater percentually between these two categories of respondents, but men recorded more paid work than women.

It is interesting that a bigger percentage of the population doing some unpaid work was registered among men who did not declared themselves as employed, while the situation was the opposite among women, apart from some minor differences.

Around 10 percent of unemployed persons recorded study as an activity.

Family structure and time use

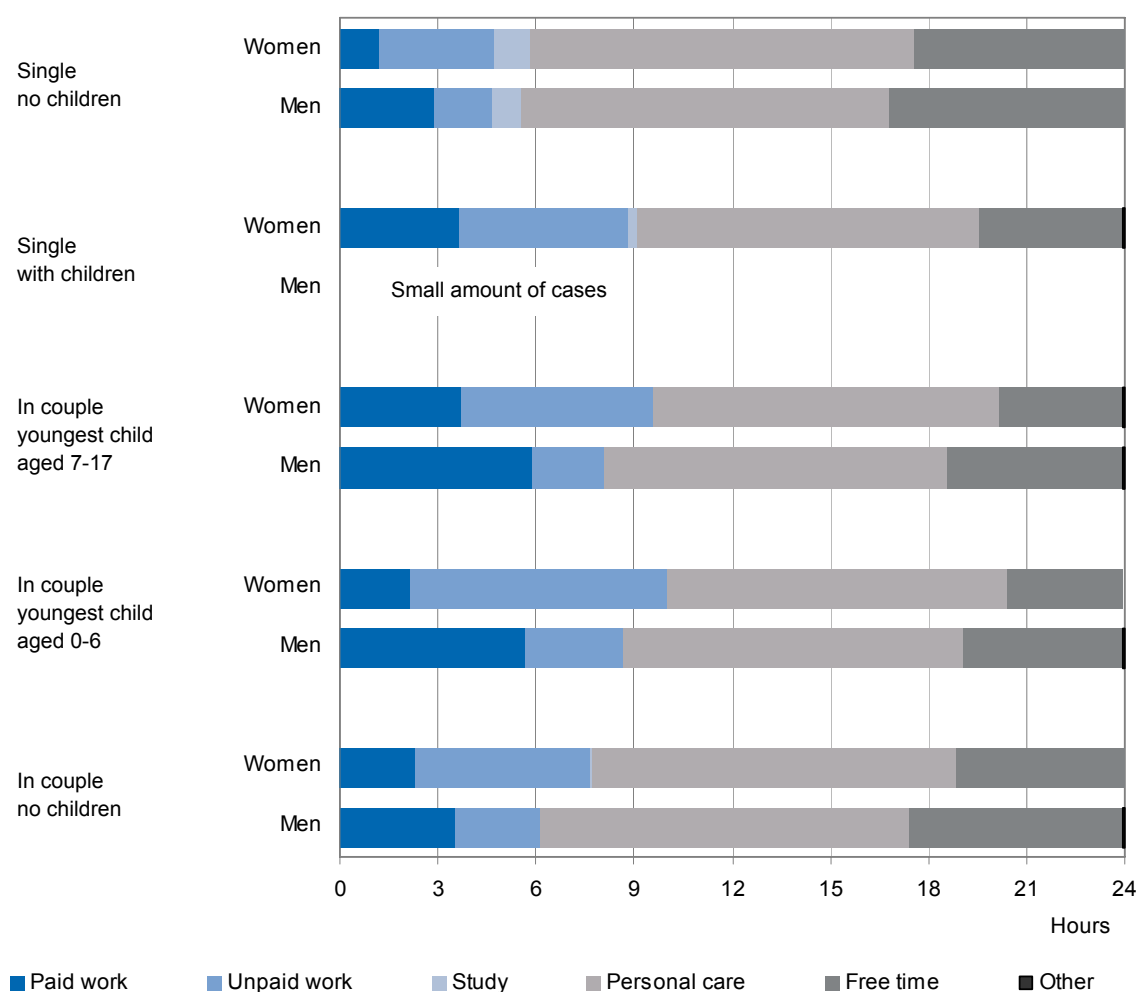
The family structure category shows personal characteristics with elements of family types, i.e. a combination of marital status and living together with an under-age child.

Graph 6 gives an overview of married persons with children of different ages (up to six, and seven to 17), then married persons without minor children as well as persons who are not married, with or without children. For men who are not married, but have children under 17 years of age, there were not enough diaries (over 25), so these data were not included in the analysis.

Married persons of both sexes with a youngest child aged between seven and 17 mostly figured in paid work, men with almost six hours and women with almost four hours, so the difference between the sexes in paid work is almost two hours. Also, single women with children of the same age spend almost the same time on paid activities.

The biggest difference is seen among couples with a child under seven years of age where the men work almost three and a half hours more than the women. The reason for this lies in the fact that younger children need more care and this resulted in the smaller participation of women in paid work. Single men without children under 17 work for almost three hours, while women in the same category work for just over one hour. Married men without children work for three and a half hours, which is one hour more than married women.

Graph 6. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Married women with a child aged under seven, who spend the least time on paid work, spend most time on unpaid work - almost an entire work shift. Men from this type of family structure spend more time on housework compared to men from all other categories - almost three hours. Generally speaking, however, women from all categories spend more time on housework, especially those with children of any age.

Unmarried persons without children under 17 spend most time on study. Women study just over one hour, which is 16 minutes more than men.

During the day, married women with children spend the least time on leisure activities, a little more than three and a half hours, regardless of the age of their children. By contrast, single women without children spend the most time on leisure activities - almost six and a half hours. Married men with young children have the least free time - around five hours, while single men without children spend the most time on leisure activities – just over seven hours.

The following table shows the participation rate for basic activities by family structure.

Table 8. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent									
	Single no children		Single with children		In couple youngest child aged 7-17		In couple youngest child aged 0-6		In couple no children	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	19	38	48	..	54	67	30	65	35	46
Unpaid work	90	70	99	..	99	75	100	91	97	80
Study	19	13	6	..	0,0	0,0	1	1	1	1
Personal care	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Free time	100	100	99	..	97	99	96	100	99	100
Other	4	5	12	..	5	4	6	7	4	5

Two-thirds of married men who have children of any age spend time on paid work. On the other hand, more than half of the married women who have older children do some paid work, compared to less than a third of those who are married with a small child.

A young child in a family also affects the time spent on unpaid activities. In fact, almost all married women who have children, regardless of their age, do housework, while most men participate in unpaid activities if they are married and have a small child.

Daily rhythm

Republic of Serbia

The daily rhythm represents a virtual overview of the daily activities of women and men in the Republic of Serbia over a 24-hour period. It shows how the selected activities of a population group are distributed at different times of the day. In the time diaries, respondents recorded the beginning and the end of each activity or episode, which is how we obtained information on what activities were performed and when during the day. The recorded information on activities and their time duration were transferred onto a graph, which illustrates the schedule of activities at different times of the day.

The horizontal axis shows the 24-hour period from 4:00 in the morning. The vertical axis, from 0 to 100 percent, shows what percentage of the population performs each activity at a particular time. In the daily rhythm tempograms, seven categories of activities are shown. Paid work and study are merged into one category of activity - paid work. The other individual categories are: unpaid work, meals, sleep (which includes personal hygiene, dressing and other personal needs), free time, and watching TV as an individual activity, and other activities. Thus, each separate coloured area in the graph represents one category of activity.

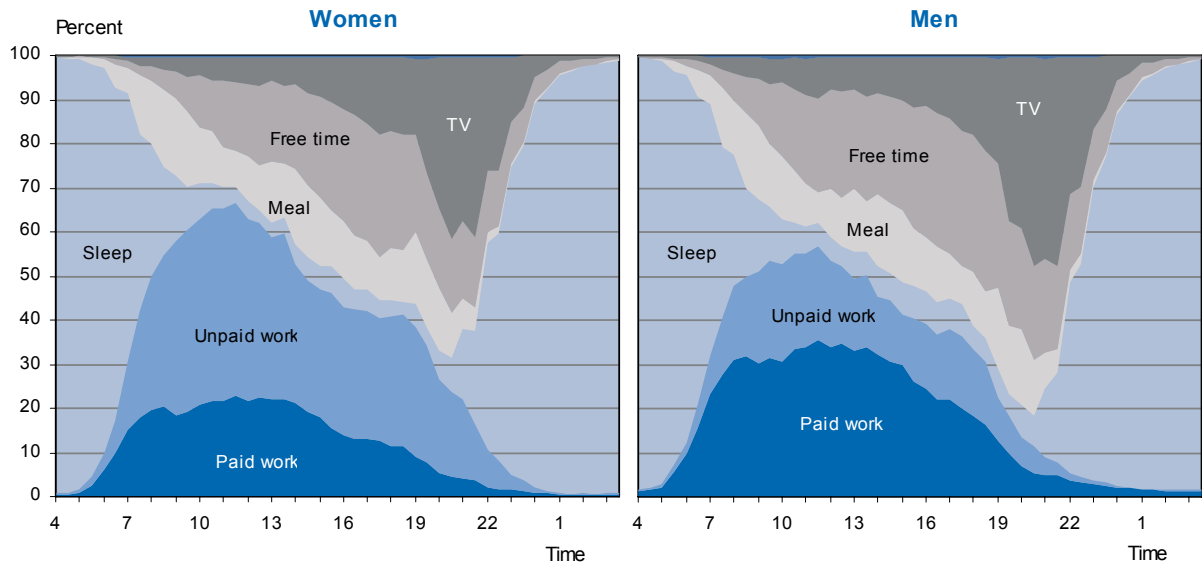
These two graphs show how the population of the Republic of Serbia of both sexes, aged between 20 and 74 perform their daily activities over a 24-hour period, which enables us to visually compare individual activities between the sexes.

The graphic presentation begins at 04:00 when the vast majority of the population is asleep. The usual waking up time in Serbia is between 07:00 and 07:30, which is when more than half the population is awake. The graph shows that women in Serbia begin their paid work later than men, but they begin their unpaid work earlier.

The graph confirms the saying that a picture speaks louder than words. Women's unpaid work dominates throughout the day, especially between 8 am and 8 pm and is similar to men's paid work but the women's unpaid work lasts longer into the night. At first sight, we see that men participate more in paid work than women, that their work lasts longer during the day and evening, and that it is more intense. At 12:30, every second man performs some paid work activity. The highest percentage of women, 23 percent, do some paid work activity at 11:30, while at 11:00 as much as 44 percent of women do some unpaid work.

The graph shows that women's paid work increases drastically in the morning (07:00), and maintains a similar level for the next eight hours (until 15:00). However, when women arrive home from their paid work, they continue to do unpaid activities at home. Women's unpaid work lasts longer during the day with some slight oscillations, and in the period from 08:30 to 21:30 between 25 and 30 percent of women recorded some sort of unpaid work.

Tempogram 1. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day, population 20-74 years, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



If we observe the unpaid activities of men, at 10:00 the percentage of men's unpaid work is highest and reaches 22 percent. The timeline of men's unpaid activities reveals a similar path to women's, but its values are more than 15 percent lower on average.

The percentage of men who participate in leisure activities slowly increases during the day and every third man uses his free time in the period from 16:00 to 19:00. Between 20:30 and 21:30 almost half the male population in Serbia watches television, as well as four out of ten women.

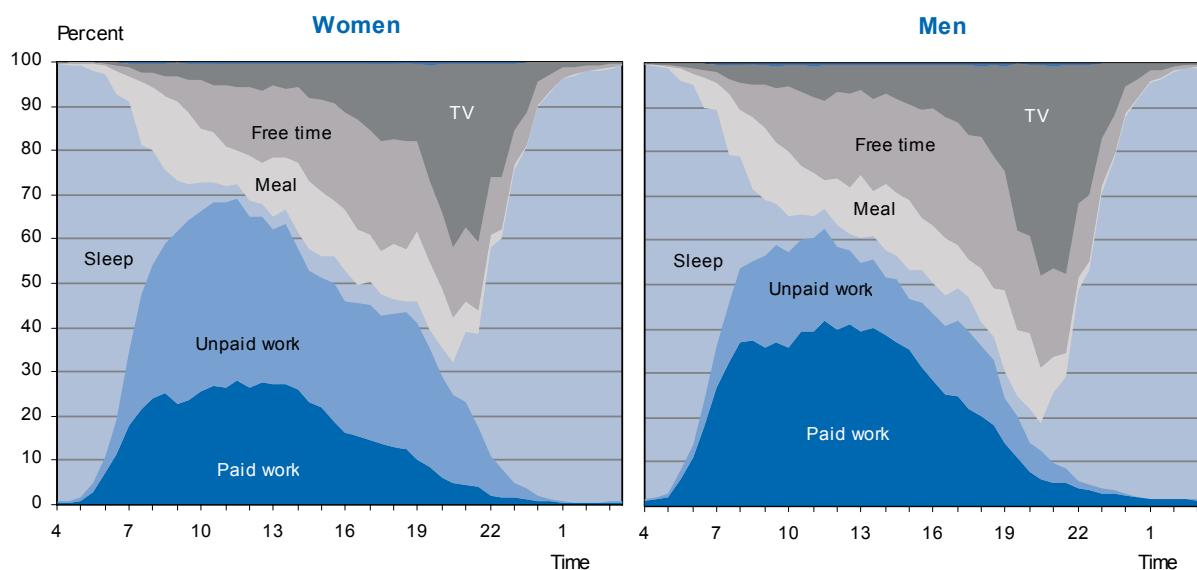
As is shown in the graph, there is no regular time for meals in the Republic of Serbia - meals are consumed at different times during the day. The usual time for going to bed for women in Serbia is from 22:30 and for men from 23:00. More than 50 percent of both sexes recorded sleep as the main activity.

International Comparison

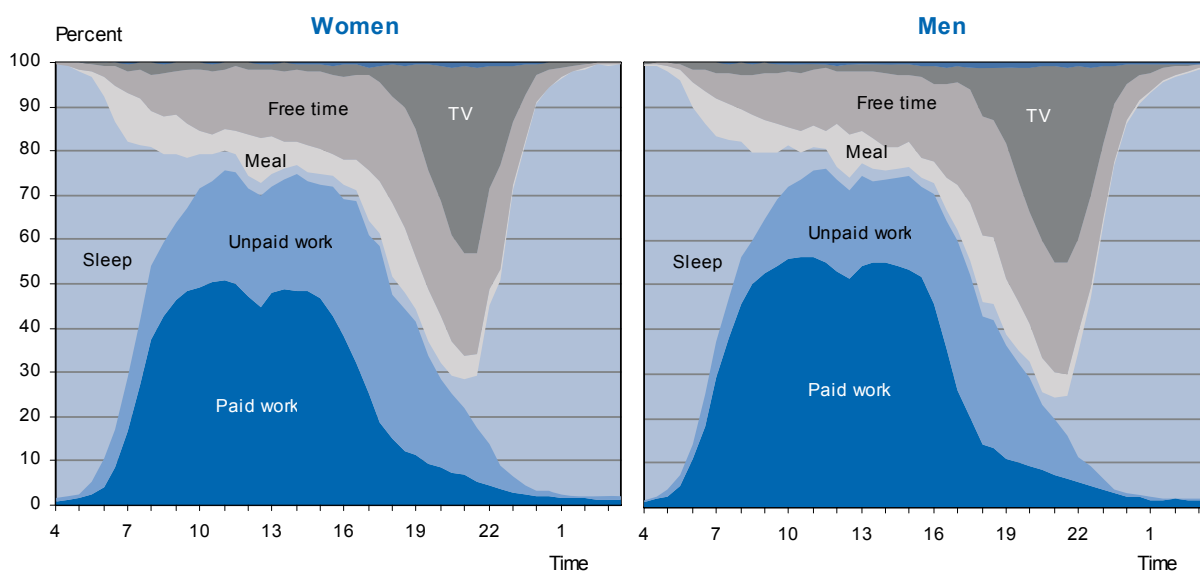
In this section we will compare the daily rhythm of the populations of the Republic of Serbia and Sweden. The tempograms show the population aged 20 to 74 and refer to weekdays and weekends.

Tempograms 2-5 show the daily schedules of women and men on weekdays and weekends for the populations of Serbia and Sweden. Time spent on weekdays greatly differs from time spent at weekends.

Tempogram 2. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day, population 20-74 years, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Tempogram 3. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day, population 20-74 years, by sex; weekdays, Sweden, 2010/2011.



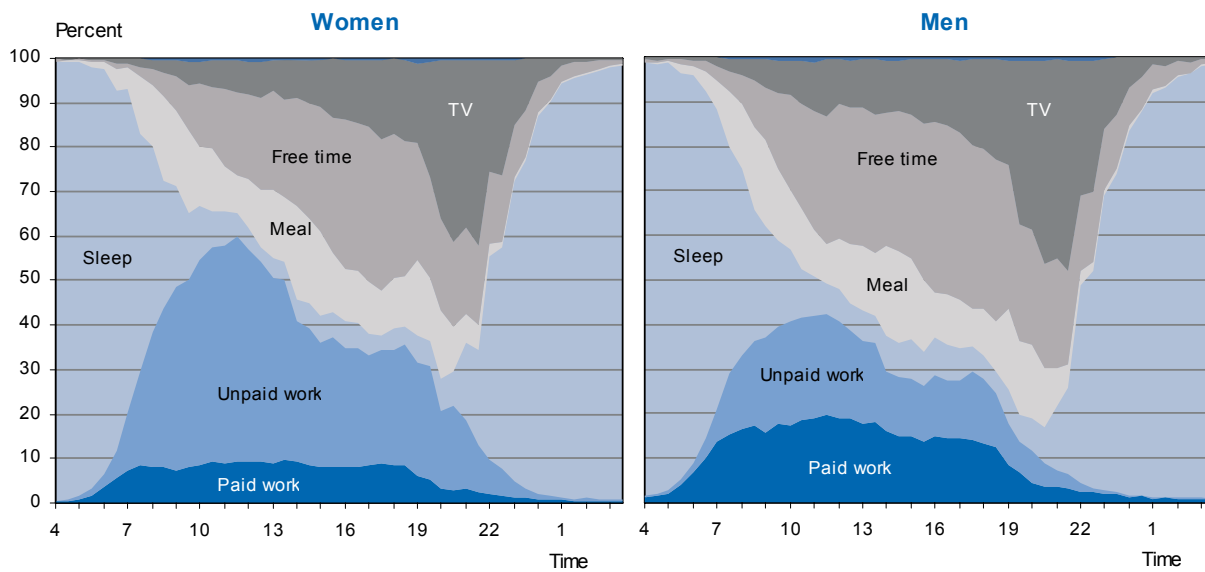
If we look at weekdays from Monday to Friday for the population of Serbia, between 07:30 and 15:30, more than 20 percent of women were doing some kind of paid work. Most of them, 27 percent, performed paid work activities at 11:30. On the other hand, more than 30 percent of men performed paid work between 07:30 and 16:00. At the same time as women, at 11:30, 41 percent of men performed some kind of paid work activities.

If we consider the unpaid activities of women, from 8:00 to 19:00, more than 30 percent of women recorded some unpaid work, and at 11:00, 43 percent of women recorded some unpaid activity. Between 09:00 and 12:00, just over one-fifth of the men were doing some unpaid work.

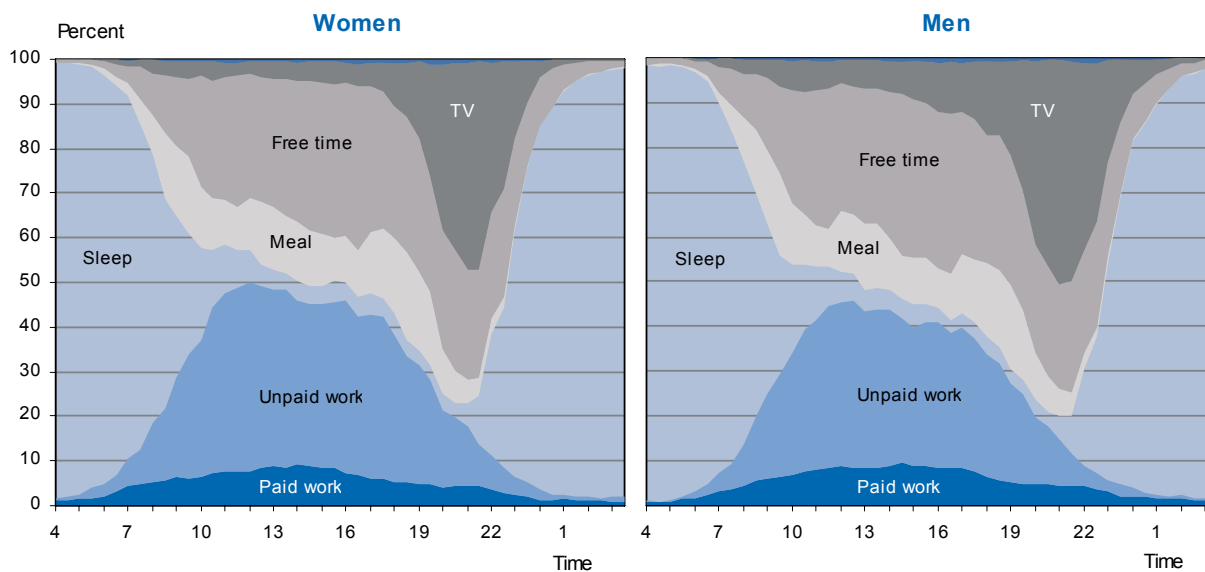
On weekdays, every other woman spends time in leisure activities, including watching TV program in the period from 20:00 to 22:00 and most of them, 57 percent, at 20:30. More than two-thirds of men participated in leisure activities at 20:30 and most of them were watching TV. Leisure activities are most intense between 17:00 and 23:00, when more than 40 percent of men performed some kind of leisure activity, after which time the intensity begins to decrease drastically.

If we now look at paid work for the Swedish population, there are significant differences between the sexes related to paid and unpaid work. Throughout the day men and women do some paid work and difference is between 10 and 12 percent in favour of men. At 12:00 both men and women take their lunch-break. The intensity of unpaid work is greater for women during the whole day, but the difference is smaller during the evening. The tempogram shows that during the week Swedes spend less time watching TV compared to the population of Serbia.

Tempogram 4. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day, population 20-74 years, by sex; weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Tempogram 5. Distribution of time spent on activities during the day, population 20-74 years, by sex; weekend days, Sweden, 2010/2011



Tempograms 4 and 5 show the schedule of activities during the weekend day for the male and female population of the Republic of Serbia and Sweden.

At weekends, women participate less in paid activities than men in the Republic of Serbia. In the period from 07:30 to 18:30, between seven and nine percent of women perform some unpaid work.

However, during the day, they are largely involved in unpaid work. Thus, from 09:00 to 13:30 almost every other woman in Serbia does some unpaid household work. The highest percentage of men perform paid work from 07:00 to 17:30 because at that time between 14 and 19 percent of men of the above age perform paid work. As for unpaid work, men are most active between 08:30 and 13:00, when almost one in five men does some unpaid work.

Regarding leisure activities, at 20:30 three out of five women participate in leisure activities, including watching TV (42 percent). In the period between 16:00 and 22:00, more than 50 percent of men spend their time in leisure activities including watching television, and most of their time from 20:30 to 22:00 is dedicated to watching TV.

Tempogram 5 shows that at weekends the Swedish population spends half the time the Serbian population does performing paid work. If we consider total work to be the sum of paid and unpaid activities, 60 percent of women in Serbia perform some work at 12:00, while in Sweden the participation rate of women is 50 percent. On the other hand, men in both Serbia and Sweden participate in total work with about 40 percent, but in Serbia men work more at weekends.

More details on time use

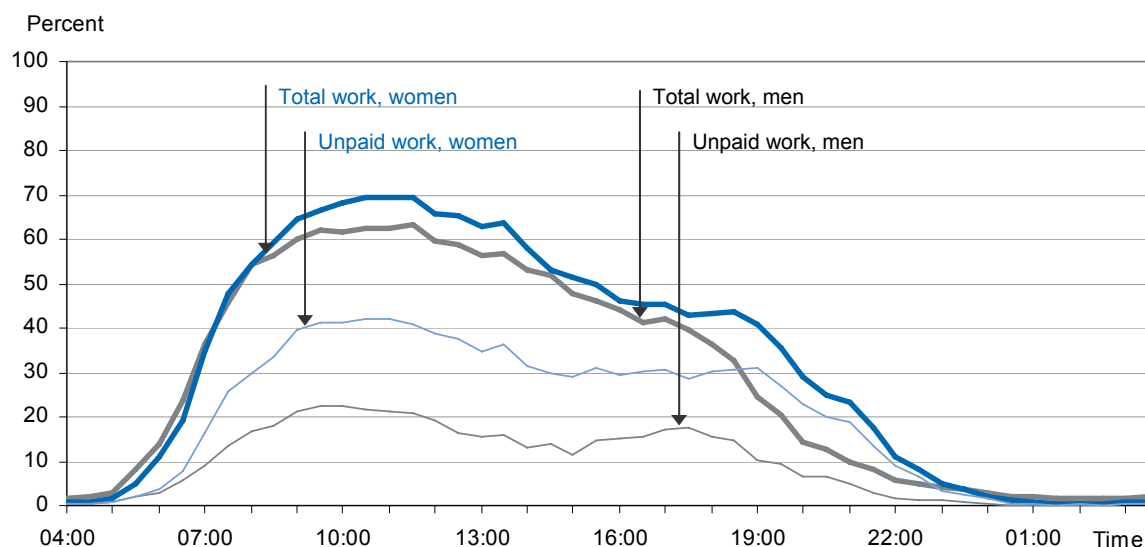
In this section we will present data on time use in more details than before. We will analyse paid and unpaid work, childcare, leisure time etc. by using special data processing and presenting the survey results at lower classification activity levels.

The Appendix includes tables of survey data on one-, two- or three-digit levels that we will analyse here.

Women's second shift

The sum of the hours and the correlation of time spent on paid and unpaid work performed by women and men are impressive. Women work an average of seven hours, while men work six hours, but women spend more than two-thirds of their time in unpaid work and men in paid work. Graph 7 shows the percentage and time of day or night when people perform activities related to total work that includes paid and unpaid work, and how much of that time is spent in unpaid work. The data refer to all the respondents and all weekdays from Monday to Friday.

Graph 7. Proportion of the population undertaking total and unpaid work, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The graph shows that during the day a higher percentage of women participate in total work than men, but men are more active during the night due to the greater participation of men in night shifts. Women participate with more than five percent in total work in the period from 10:00 to 13:30, and with more than ten percent in the period from 18:30 to 21:30 due to their unpaid work.

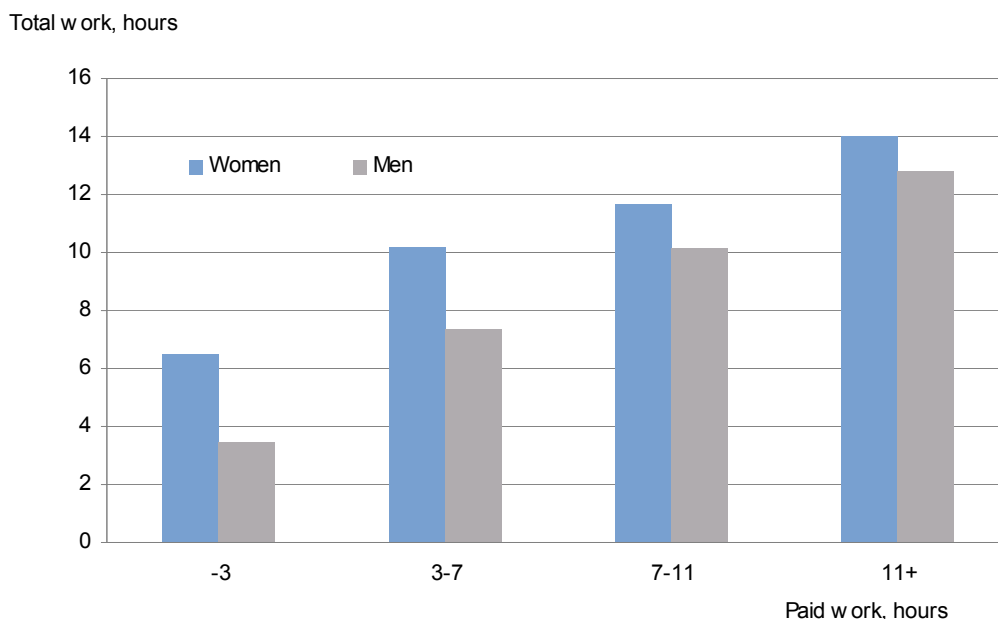
The data show that the total work of women lasts longer and is more intense than that of men and that women's unpaid work significantly eclipses the unpaid work of men. The difference between total and unpaid work is in fact paid work. The graph shows that at 19:00 women's unpaid work takes

precedence over men's total work and lasts until 23:00. It can rightly be said that the women's unpaid work is their second shift³.

However, women's unpaid work, which has not yet been sufficiently recognised, should begin to be treated as a significant contribution to the total work of the entire population. The survey data show that this takes up a considerable amount of time and needs to be properly evaluated. The unpaid work of one household member contributes to a better quality of life for all household members and sometimes it has to be remunerated in the same way as outside services in the case that some other household members do not take over.

Women's paid work does not release her from housework. As a result, the total work of women increases throughout the day. Graph 8 shows the correlation between the number of hours spent in paid work and the total number of working hours.

Graph 8: Correlation between time spent on paid and total work, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The data demonstrate that if the number of hours spent in paid work is the same for men and women, women's total work lasts longer than men's. The difference decreases as the length of paid work increases.

The difference lies in women's so-called second shift, or unpaid work. For example, if a person spends an average of three hours per day at work during the week, men spend just over three hours in total work, but women over six hours. If we take into account people who spend between seven and 11 hours in paid work, the difference in total work between men and women remains significant - over 90 minutes.

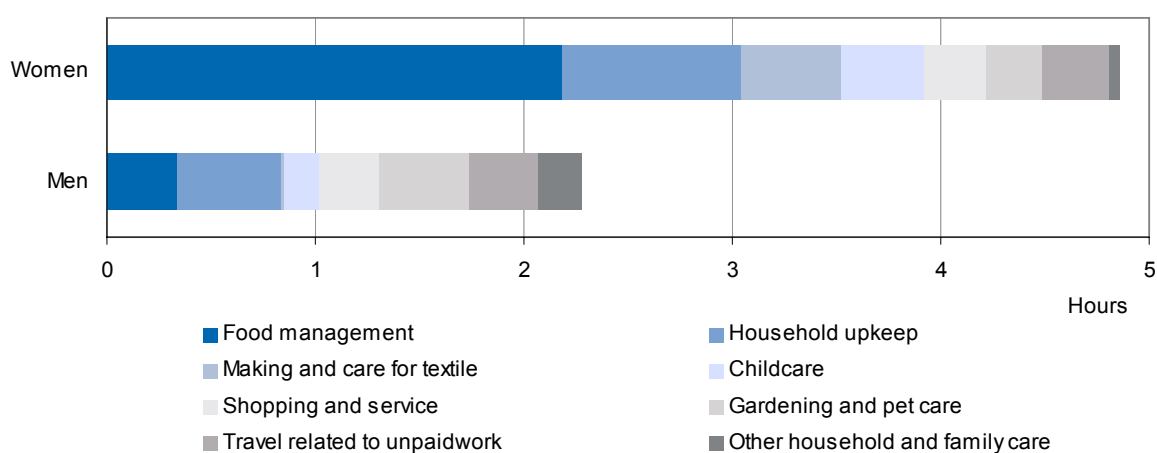
³ Klas Rydenstam, Gender Statistics, Occupational segregation: extent, causes and consequences, Stockholm, 2004 <http://edz.bib.uni-mannheim.de/daten/edz-ma/eus/04/KS-PB-04-001-EN.PDF>

Unpaid work

Women lead the way in unpaid activities, by which we mean so-called household work: food management, household upkeep, childcare or care of an adult household member, the making and care of textiles, gardening and taking care of pets, as well as construction and repairs, shopping and services, housekeeping, and travel related to these activities.

Women spend an average of almost five hours a day doing unpaid work, whereas men spend a little over two hours, which means that women spend more than double the time that men do on these activities.

Graph 9. Average time spent on unpaid activities, two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Women spend an average of two hours and 10 minutes a day on food management, while men spend an average of only 20 minutes. In the specific activities that are part of food management, such as food preparation, baking and preserving, women spend on average of one hour and 36 minutes, and men 16 minutes. On average, women spend 34 minutes a day washing dishes but men only three minutes.

Regarding household upkeep, women on average spend 51 minutes per day on this activity and men 29 minutes. In particular, women devote 38 minutes a day to cleaning the home and three minutes to clearing the garden, while men spend six and seven minutes respectively doing these jobs. On the other hand, in dealing with heating and water, women spend an average of four minutes per day and men 13 minutes.

Women of 15 years and over spend an average of 28 minutes a day on the making and care of textiles day, while men spend only one minute. This activity for women is broken down into an average of 11 minutes per day doing laundry, 10 minutes ironing, and six minutes in handicraft work and producing textiles.

In childcare, meaning the physical care and supervision, feeding, clothing, and teaching of a child and playing with it, etc. women on average spend 24 minutes and men only nine minutes per day. It must be noted that this refers to the total interviewed population, and not only to those with a child.

In shopping and service-related activities, both men and women spend 17 minutes. On average, women spent 13 minutes shopping, at weekends 16, and men 12 minutes, rising to 14 minutes at weekends.

Women spend an average of 16 minutes per day on gardening and pet care and men 26. Activities related to gardening occupy an average of nine minutes of women's time and 13 minutes of men's. Women spend five minutes and men nine in caring for pets.

Table 9 shows data on the participation rate of the population performing various unpaid work activities during the day, as well as the average time spent on these activities, which are the second and third measurements used in the time use analysis.

Table 9. Participation rate for activities and average time spent on various unpaid work activities by those who undertook them, two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent and hours			
	Participation rate		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Food management	88	34	2:28	1:01
Household upkeep	71	41	1:12	1:13
Making and care of textiles	40	3	1:11	0:39
Childcare	18	10	2:17	1:33
Shopping and services	45	39	0:38	0:44
Gardening and pet care	18	21	1:29	2:03
Travel related to housework	48	44	0:39	0:45
Other household and family care	6	14	0:51	1:30
Total	95	77	5:07	2:57

It is interesting to note that almost nine out of 10 women said that they performed some kind of activity related to food management, while only one out of three men said the same thing. The women who recorded these activities spent almost two and a half hours on them, while men spent only one hour. A total of 71 percent of women participated in household upkeep activities and 41 percent of men and those who recorded their involvement in cleaning the house and garden, heating and water supply etc. spent a little over one hour on these activities.

40 percent of women, but only three percent of men, took part in the making and care of textiles. Women spent just over one hour on laundry, ironing and handicrafts, while men spent a little over half a hour. If we take laundry alone, more than a quarter of the women (27 percent), but only two percent of the men were engaged in this activity. One in five women recorded ironing as an activity, but only every hundredth man. It is interesting that those who recorded the activities of laundry and ironing clothes spent almost the same time on these activities. Women spent 41 minutes on laundry and men 32 minutes, while they all spent more time ironing – women 55 minutes and men 49 minutes.

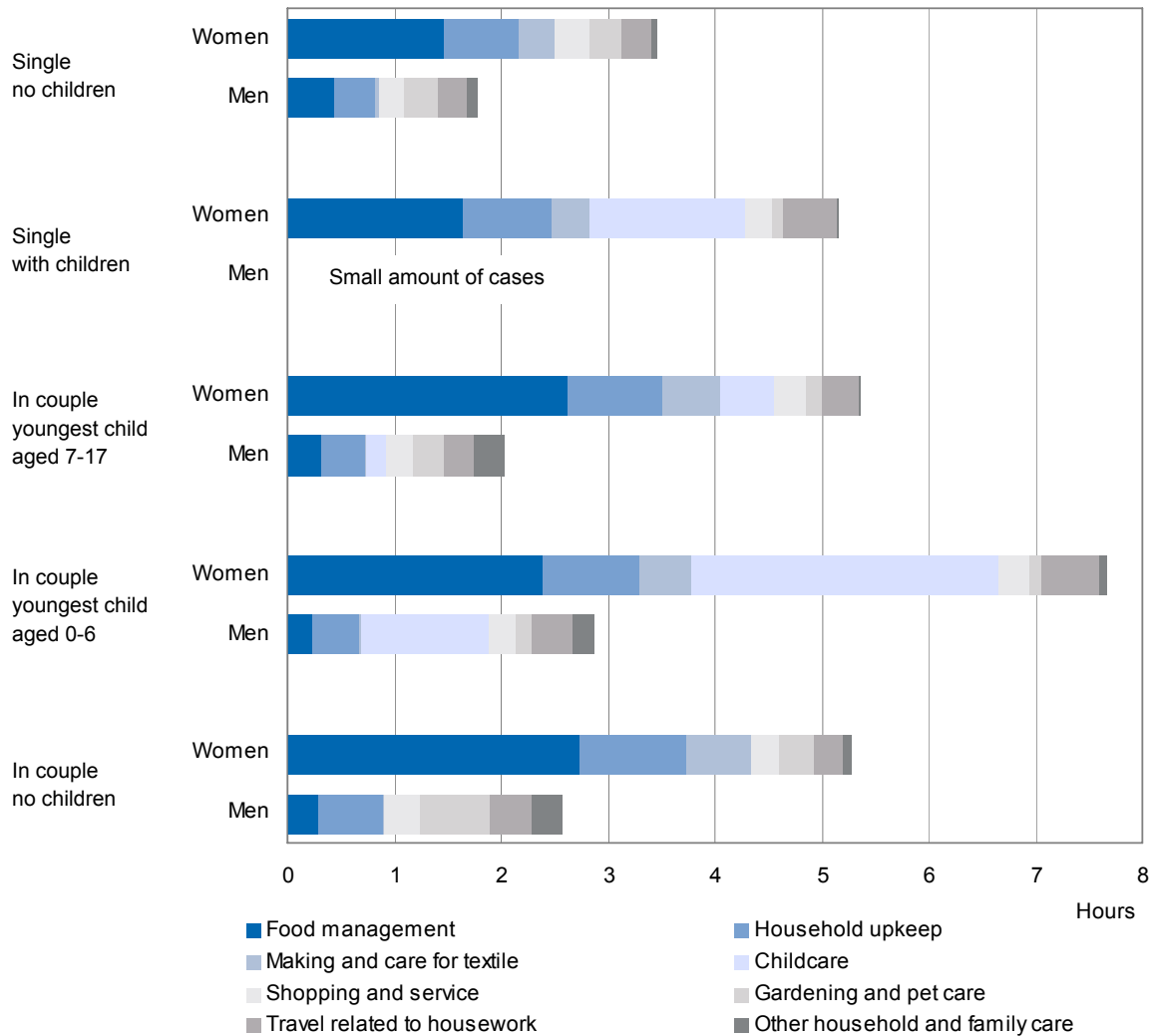
In childcare, i.e. the physical care and supervision, feeding, clothing, and teaching of a child and playing with it, etc. women on average spend two hours and 17 minutes and men spend one hour less – one hour and 33 minutes. While one out of every five women spent time on childcare, only one in 10 men participated in this activity.

A total of 45 percent of women and 39 percent of men recorded shopping and services. Women spent 38 minutes on these activities and men 44 minutes. A total of 43 percent of women and 36 percent of men took part in shopping. While women spent 32 minutes shopping, men spent two minutes more – 34. Women spent more time shopping at weekends than on weekdays (39 minutes at weekends and 29 minutes on weekdays).

A total of 18 percent of women and 21 percent of men took part in gardening and pet care. Among those engaged in these activities, women spent almost one and a half hours and men spent just over two hours.

Graph 10 shows how household members from different family structures, with or without children, spend their time on unpaid activities in different ways.

Graph 10. Average time spent on various unpaid activities by family structure, two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Married women without children spend most time in food management – almost three hours. They are followed by married women with older children, and women with small children. Unmarried women without children spend least time on this activity – almost one hour and a half. It is interesting to note that unmarried women who live with a child spend slightly more time on food preparation and dish-washing. Married men with a child of six or under spend the least time on this activity – only 14 minutes, while unmarried men without children spend the most time – 26 minutes.

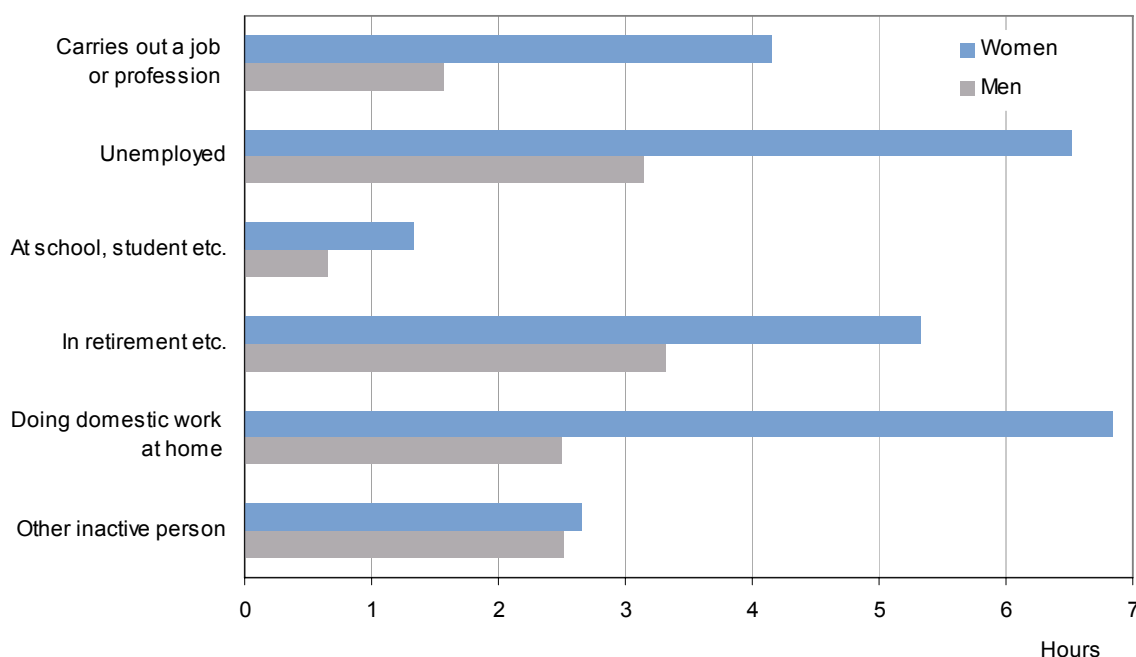
Almost all categories of women spend around one hour on household upkeep activities, but married women without children spend a little more time on them in comparison with unmarried women without children. Men spend around half an hour on them, most time being spent by married men without children.

In childcare, most time is spent by both men and women who are married and have a small child – almost three hours for women, but only a little over one hour for men. Unmarried women without children spend almost one hour and a half on childcare.

Time spent on other activities varies among all family structure categories. Overall, as is shown in the graph, married women with a small child spend the most time on unpaid activities – almost eight hours, as well as men in the same category - almost three hours. The least time on unpaid work is spent by persons who are not married and do not have children.

When we look at the time spent performing unpaid activities according to self-declared labour status, women who declared that they do housework lead the way in these activities with seven hours a day, followed by unemployed women with six and a half hours.

Graph 11. Average time spent on unpaid activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared labour status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Retired women spend a little more than five hours on housework, while employed women spend only one hour less – just over four hours.

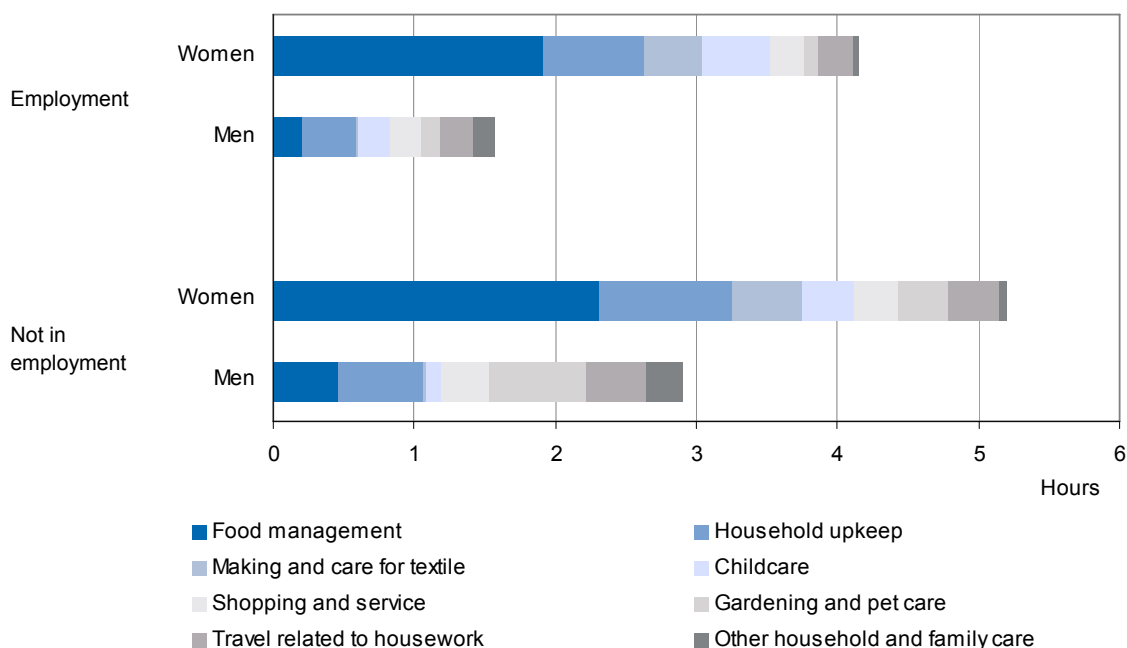
It is interesting to note that retired men and those who are unemployed spend the greatest time doing housework - a little over three hours, while those who said that they do housework and those falling into the category of other inactive persons spend two and a half hours on this activity.

Those who declared themselves to be schoolchildren, students, etc. spend the least time on housework. Females take the lead here with more than half an hour.

Graph 12 shows individual unpaid work by self-declared employment status, with persons presented in two categories - whether they are employed or not. This graph reveals that women spend more time doing unpaid work than men, whether or not they declared themselves employed or unemployed.

Employed women spend just under half an hour cooking and preparing food in comparison to women who declared themselves unemployed. Likewise, men who said that they are unemployed spend more time on these activities than employed men, but both categories spend very little time on these activities – 27 and 12 minutes per day respectively.

Graph 12. Average time spent on unpaid activities, two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

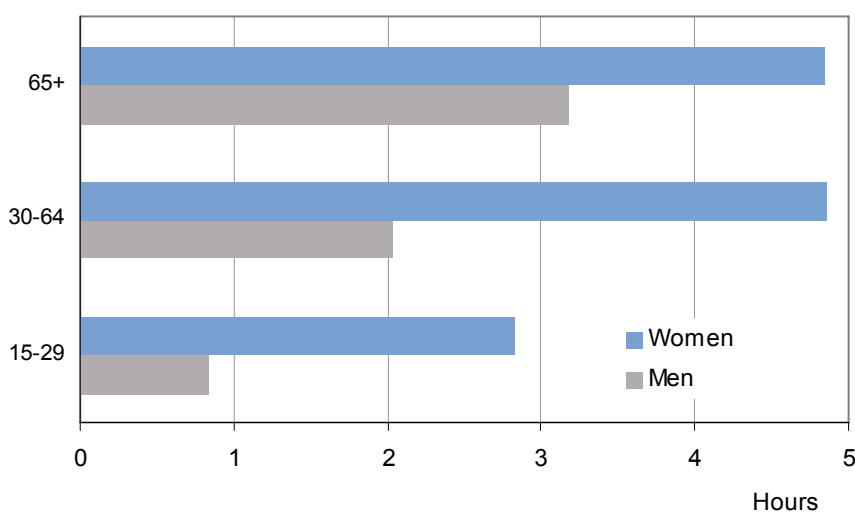


Unemployed women devote almost one whole hour a day to household upkeep and employed women only 14 minutes less. Unemployed men spend most of their unpaid work time on gardening and pet care – 41 minutes.

If we look at total unpaid work, women who did not declare themselves to be employed spend one hour more than employed women doing this work, while unemployed men spend more than one and a half hours more than those in employment.

Graph 13 shows data by sex and age and they are related to the amount of time spent in unpaid work.

Graph 13. Average time spent on unpaid activities, population 15 years and over, by age categories and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



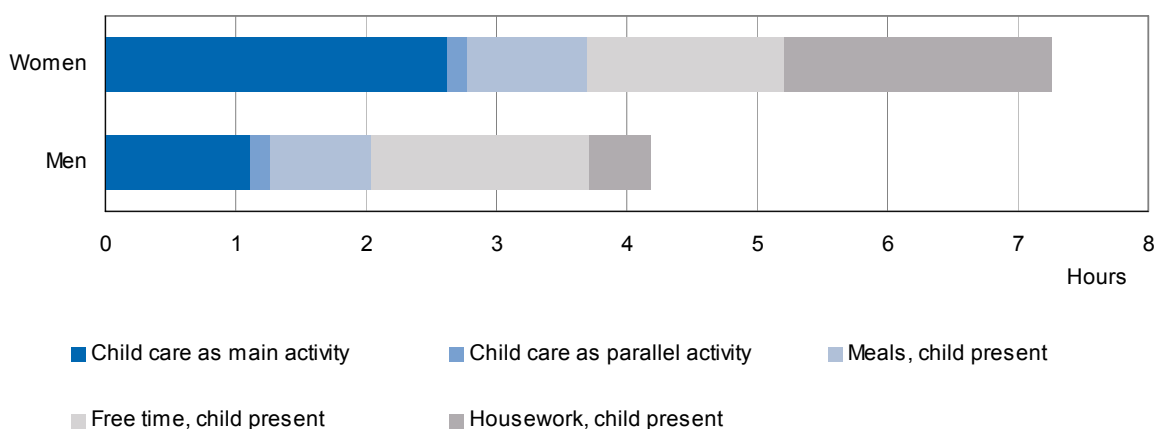
As might be expected, young men aged 15 to 29 spend the least time on unpaid work, less than one hour. All other age groups of men spend one hour more, middle-aged men spending just over two hours and older men more than three hours.

On the other hand, young women spend nearly three hours on unpaid work, while middle-aged and elderly women spend almost five hours doing unpaid activities.

Childcare

It is interesting to observe time use data on childcare for two-parent couples with a child under seven years old, who needs parental care the most. Besides physical childcare as a primary activity, this graph also shows physical childcare as a parallel activity, time spent with the child during meals, activities related to leisure, as well as household activities.

Graph 14. Average time spent on childcare activities, child 0 - 6 years, two-parent couples, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



The data show that mothers on average spend more time with their children, almost three hours more than fathers. Women spent more time with children in childcare activities as their primary activity, and this was almost one hour and a half more than men. In the activity of eating meals together with a child, the difference is only seven minutes, but in housework-related activities in the presence of a child, the difference is more than one and a half hours.

On the other hand, men spent a little more time with children in various leisure time activities, such as sports, hobbies, watching television.

Table 10 contains data on the participation rate of respondents in childcare activities, and the average time spent on these activities. Childcare is the main activity for most women and they dedicate almost three hours per day to it, whereas two-thirds of men dedicate almost half that time to childcare.

Table 10. Participation rate for activities and the average time spent on childcare activities by those who undertook them, child 0-6 years, two-parent couples, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent and hours			
	Participation rate		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Child care as main activity	92	66	2:51	1:40
Child care as parallel activity	21	15	0:43	0:57
Meals, child present	89	79	1:01	0:59
Free time, child present	78	72	1:57	2:18
Housework, child present	85	38	2:25	1:13
Total	99	92	7:19	4:32

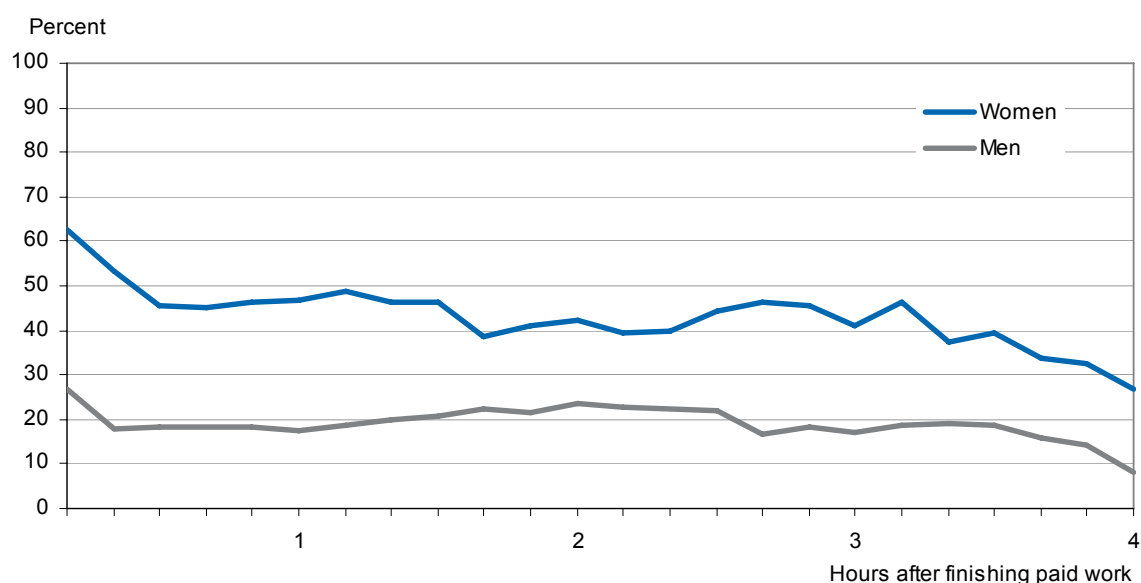
Women spend more than two hours with children during their unpaid housework, while men spend about one hour on these activities. This was recorded by 85 percent of women and 38 percent of men. Men spend most of their time with children in leisure activities – more than two hours. Nine out of 10 women and eight out of 10 men had meals with children and differences in the time spent were negligible.

Mothers, who recorded childcare activities, spend more than seven hours with their children, while fathers spend much less – four and a half hours.

Activities after paid work

Graphs 15 to 17 show what women and men do after their paid work and what their primary activity is during the first four hours after finishing work. Data on the selected activities after paid work can be divided into three groups and the following three graphs show the differences between women and men in their everyday lives.

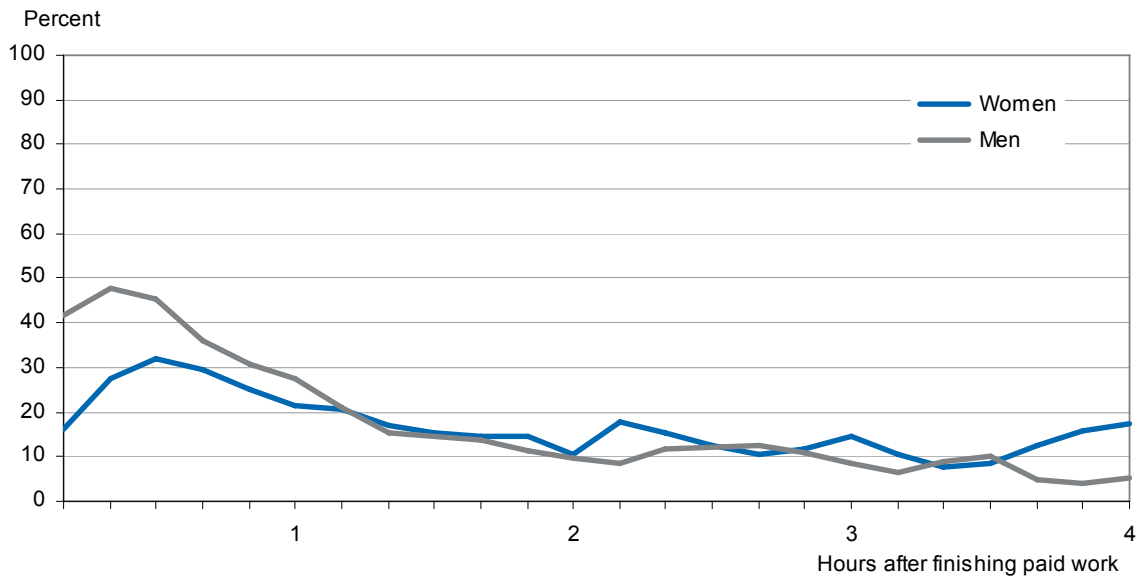
Graph 15. Proportion undertaking unpaid work after finishing paid work, population 20-64 years who finished paid work between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia 2010/2011



Women usually do the housework immediately when they come home after working hours. Graph 15 shows that 63 percent of women do unpaid housework as soon as they come home from their paid work and 27 percent of men do the same. This means that 36 percent more women than men perform housework immediately after finishing their paid work. The graph shows that two hours after paid work the difference decreases and reaches approximately 20 percent, but three hours after work, the difference increases again.

With the second activity, food consumption, the picture is somewhat different.

Graph 16. Proportion eating a meal after finishing paid work, population 20-64 years who finished paid work between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

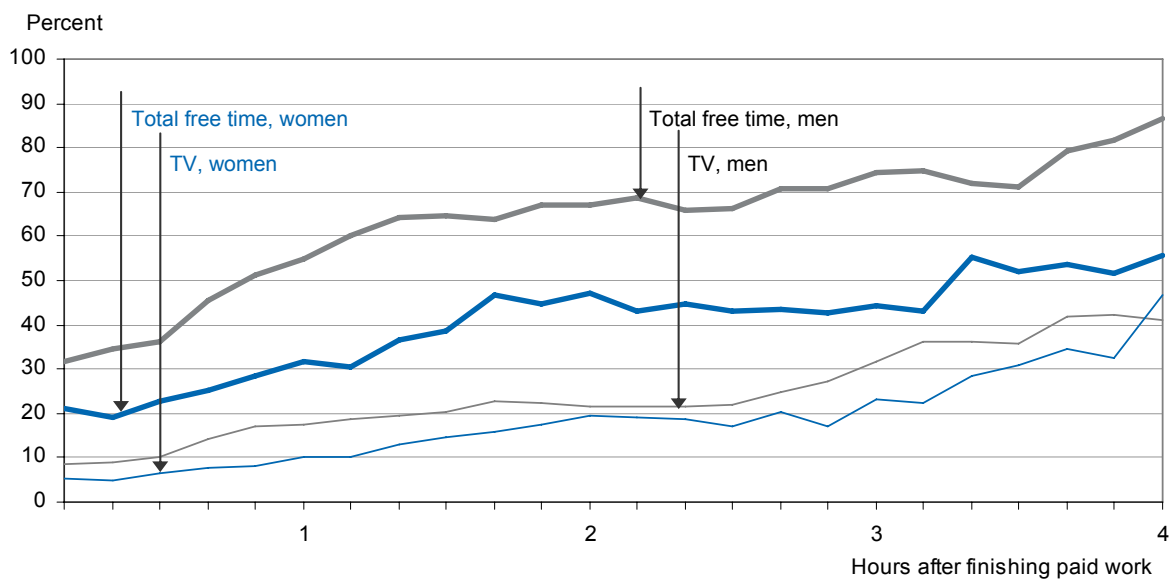


Almost one out of two men consume food immediately after finishing their paid work, and every sixth women does the same (42 percent of men and 16 percent of women). One hour after work, this difference decreases, then varies, but after that the differences are small.

The third separate category is the use of total free time.

Graph 17 shows that more men than women spend their time on leisure activities the whole time. This difference is initially about 10 percent, but over time it increases, and three hours after coming home from paid work it increases to 30 percent. After four hours, 82 percent of men use their free time, but only a little more than 50 percent of women.

Graph 17. Proportion spending total free time and watching TV after finishing paid work, population 20-64 years who finished their paid work between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., by sex; weekdays, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



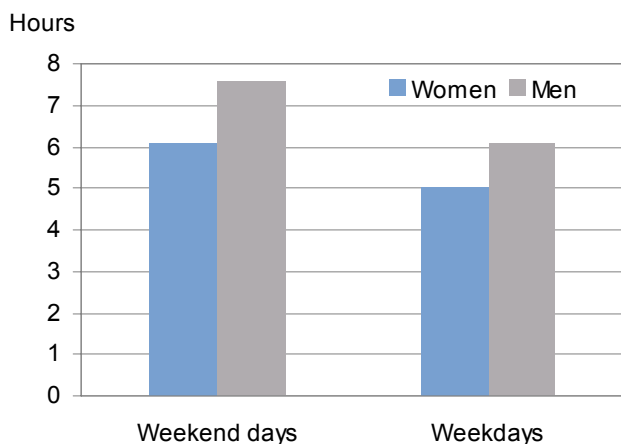
The graph also shows the percentage of men and women who watch TV in their free time. After arriving home from work, less than 10 percent of men and about five percent of women watch television. Two hours after work, about 20 percent of both men and women watch TV, and the biggest difference between them is three hours after paid work – 14 percent.

Upon arrival from work, almost two-thirds of women first do the housework (63 percent), one in six women has a meal (16 percent), and every fifth woman performs some kind of leisure activity (21 percent). On the other hand, every fourth man does the housework (27 percent), almost every second eats (42 percent) and every third performs leisure activities (32 percent).

Free time

Free time is part of our everyday life. The amount of free time depends greatly on sex, age and family structure, and constitutes the time in the week when we can devote ourselves to leisure.

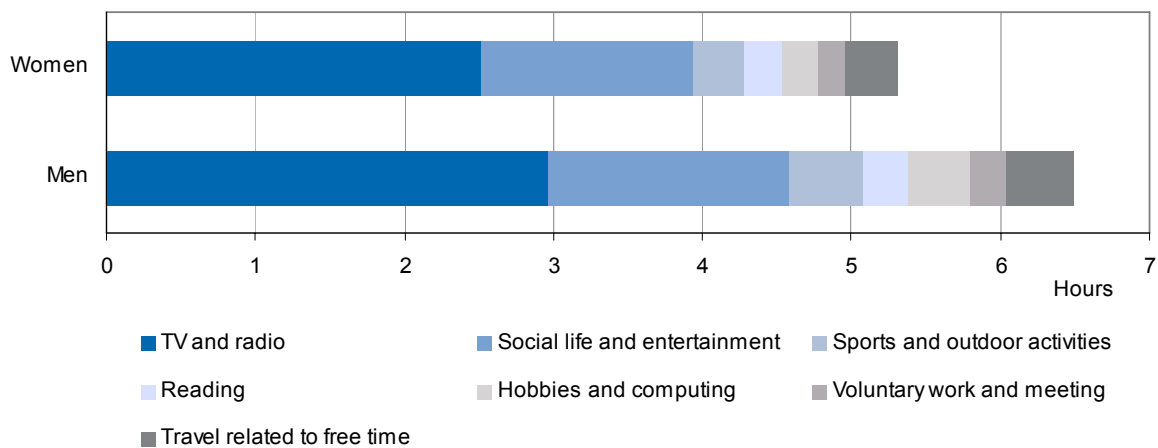
Graph 18. Average time spent on free activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Women spend an average of more than five hours per day on leisure activities, while men spend almost six and a half hours. If we look at free time on weekdays, from Monday to Friday, and at weekends, women still have less free time than men. On weekdays, the difference between the sexes is one hour, while at weekends, it is an hour and a half. This shows that women use the same amount of time for leisure at weekends that men use during the week.

When we look at Graph 19 in terms of individual leisure activities (activity codes on one- and two-digit levels), we can say that people in the Republic of Serbia spend most of their free time watching TV. Women watch TV for an average of about two and a half hours a day, while men spend almost three hours in front of the small screen. Another free time leisure activity is social life and entertainment. On average, women spend over one and a half hours a day on social activities, while men spend a little more. Men and women spend almost the same amount of time socialising with family and friends, visiting friends and receiving guests, going to restaurants, the cinema and theatre, and resting.

Graph 19. Average time spent on free activities, one- and two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



People spend almost half an hour a day on sport and recreation, men a little more than women. More specifically, most time is spent in walking and the difference between the sexes is small.

Men spend more time than women reading. However, women prefer to read books, whereas men prefer newspapers. Men spend an average of 25 minutes per day on hobbies and working at the computer, and women 14 minutes.

Table 11 contains data on the participation rate of persons who recorded leisure activities and information on how much time they spent on them.

Table 11. Participation rate for activities and average time spent on various free time activities by those who undertook them, one and two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent and hours			
	Participation rate		Average time for doers	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
TV and radio	91	92	2:45	3:12
Social life and entertainment	79	78	1:48	2:03
Sports and outdoor activities	24	29	1:25	1:43
Reading	23	27	1:06	1:05
Hobbies and computing	16	23	1:27	1:47
Voluntary work and meetings	9	9	1:59	2:30
Travel related to free time	42	50	0:50	0:54
Total	99	100	5:22	6:30

The data show that nine out of 10 respondents, both men and women, recorded watching TV, but men spent almost half an hour more watching TV than women. Four out of five respondents enjoyed social life and entertainment, but men spent an average of 15 minutes more on these activities. Every fourth women recorded sports activities and spent almost one hour and a half doing sports. More men participated in sports activities and they spent more time doing sports than women.

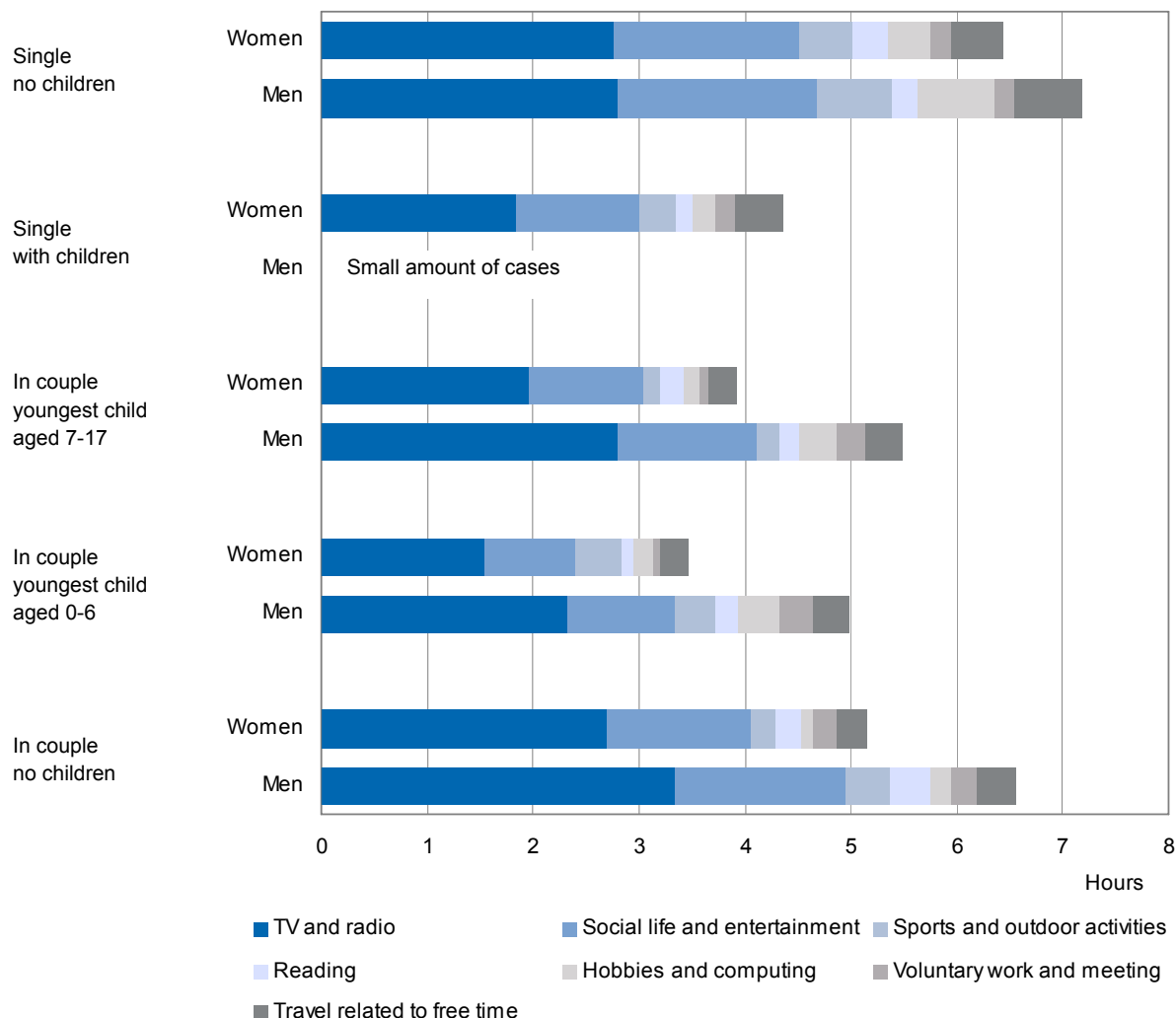
As for reading, four percent more men than women put down reading newspapers, magazines, books, etc. However, the women who read spent an average of one minute more on this activity than men.

In pursuing a hobby or working at the computer, 16 percent of women spent an average of 87 minutes, and 23 percent of men 20 minutes more. One out of 10 persons recorded some voluntary work, with men spending half an hour more on this work than women.

Graph 20 shows the use of free time by family structure, and it can be seen that watching TV dominates over other leisure activities.

Women with children regardless of their marital status or the children's age, watch TV for less than two hours, while those without children spend almost three hours in front of the television set. On the other hand, married men without children spend most time watching TV - more than three hours, one hour less than men who are married with a child of six and under.

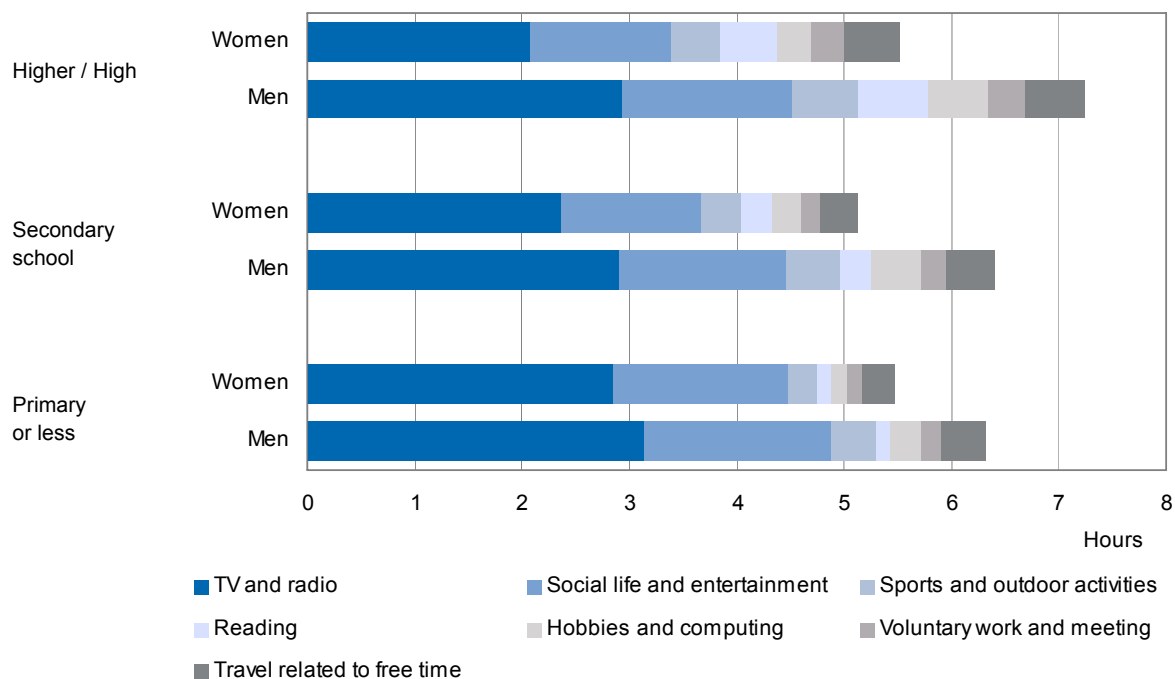
Graph 20. Average time spent on free activities, one- and two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Unmarried persons without children have the most time for socialising - almost two hours, while married persons with a child have only about one hour. It is a similar case with sport. People who spend most of their time doing sports are unmarried without children, while the least time for these activities is enjoyed by married persons with a child from seven to 17 years. Those with small children, spend more time doing sports than those with older children because they are on average nine years younger.

Regarding educational level, Graph 21 shows that men with higher education qualifications spend most time on leisure activities (over seven hours), while women with secondary school education spend the least time (a little over five hours). As for watching TV, men from all educational categories spend about three hours a day in front of the set, while women, as in the case of the highly educated, spend less time watching television.

Graph 21. Average time spent on free activities, one- and two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



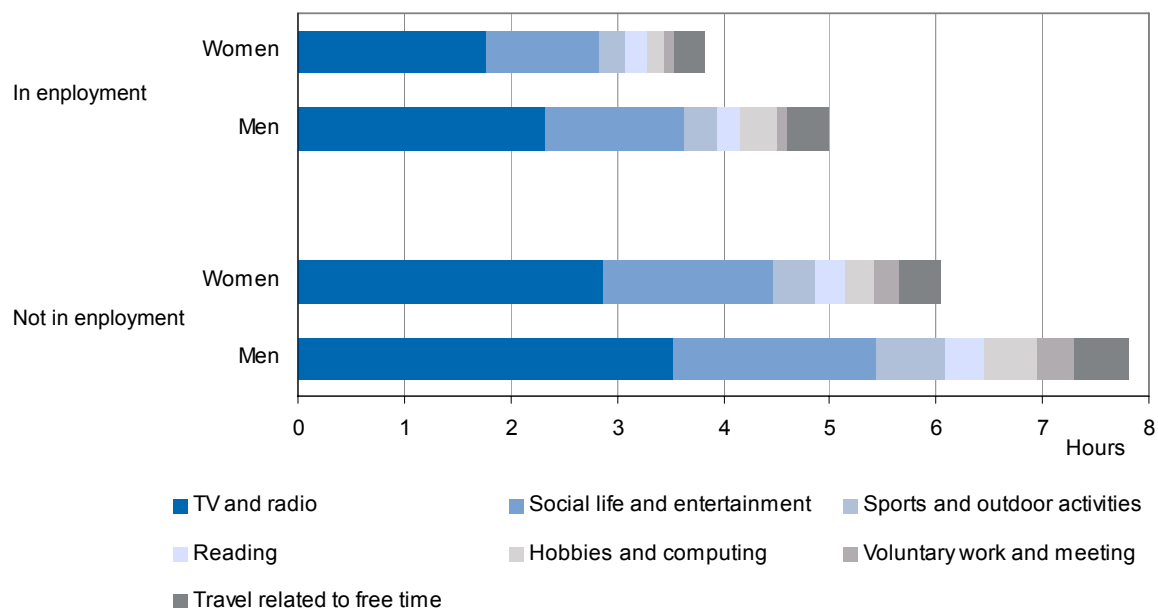
Regardless of their educational level, women on average spend a little more than one hour on socialising and entertainment and men half an hour more. Less educated men and women spend more time on these activities.

People spend an average of about half an hour on sports activities. More educated people participate more in sports. Men spend an average of 10 minutes more than women in all educational categories. As for reading, more educated persons spend more time reading. Women with lower education read the least, on average seven minutes, and men with higher education read on average 39 minutes per day.

If we consider time use by employment, Graph 22 shows that women who self-declared as employed have the least amount of time for leisure activities, while men who are not employed have the most time for these activities, the difference between them being slightly less than two hours.

This rule applies to all individual leisure activities. Unemployed persons have more time for these activities than those who are employed.

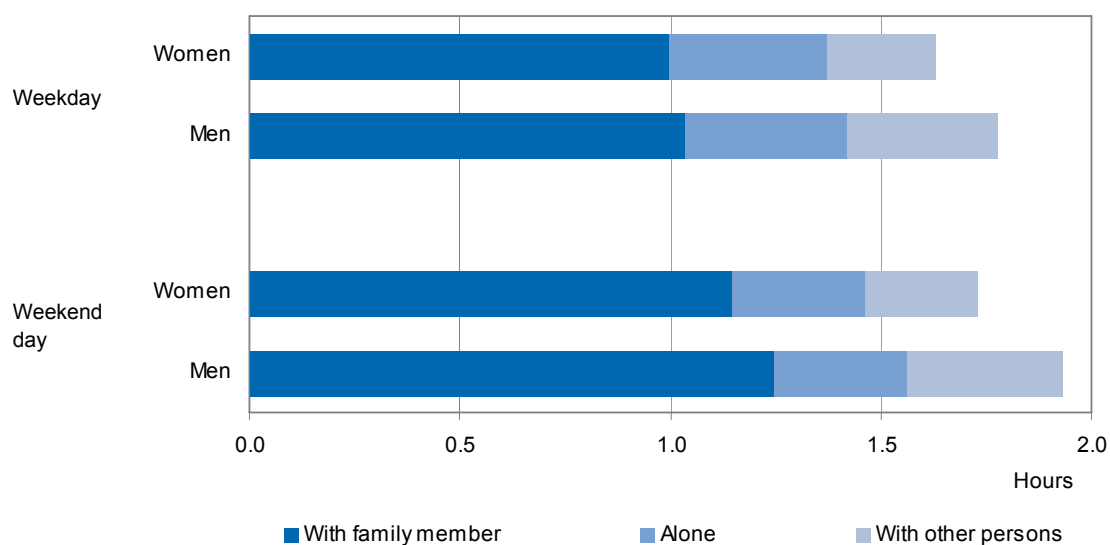
Graph 22. Average time spent on free activities, one- and two-digit level of activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Meals

Since food consumption is one of the most important activities of our everyday life, we have made it a separate activity in this report. The survey data yielded information on the average amount of time people in the Republic of Serbia spend eating, with whom they usually eat (whether alone, with family member or friends) and the place where they usually eat (at home, in restaurants or at friends' homes).

Graph 23. Average time spent on eating meals, population 15 years and over, by presence of other persons when having meals and sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Graph 23 shows the average time women and men in the Republic of Serbia spend eating on weekdays and weekend days and who they eat with during their meals.

At weekends, men and women more than one hour eating with members of their household, while on weekdays they spend less time – around one hour. This means that more time is devoted to meals with the family at weekends when family members come together. On the other hand, on weekdays when they eat alone, both men and women spend 22 minutes having meals and this amount of time is even less at weekends - only 18 minutes.

Table 12 contains data on the percentage of men and women who recorded meals with someone or alone, during weekdays and weekends, as well as data on how much time they spend on these activities.

Table 12. Participation rate for activities spent on eating meals and the average time by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by presence of other persons when having meals and by sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent and hours							
	Participation rate				Average time for doers			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Weekday	Weekend day	Weekday	Weekend day	Weekday	Weekend day	Weekday	Weekend day
With family member	94	95	94	95	1:03	1:12	1:05	1:18
Alone	50	39	49	40	0:44	0:48	0:47	0:47
With other persons	35	28	44	35	0:44	0:56	0:48	1:02

The great majority of all respondents have meals with their household members. However, one out of every two women and one out of every two men eats alone on weekdays. At weekends, this number decreases slightly to around 40 percent. As expected, about 70 percent of persons in single person households eat alone while this percentage is below 40 percent when it comes to people from large households.

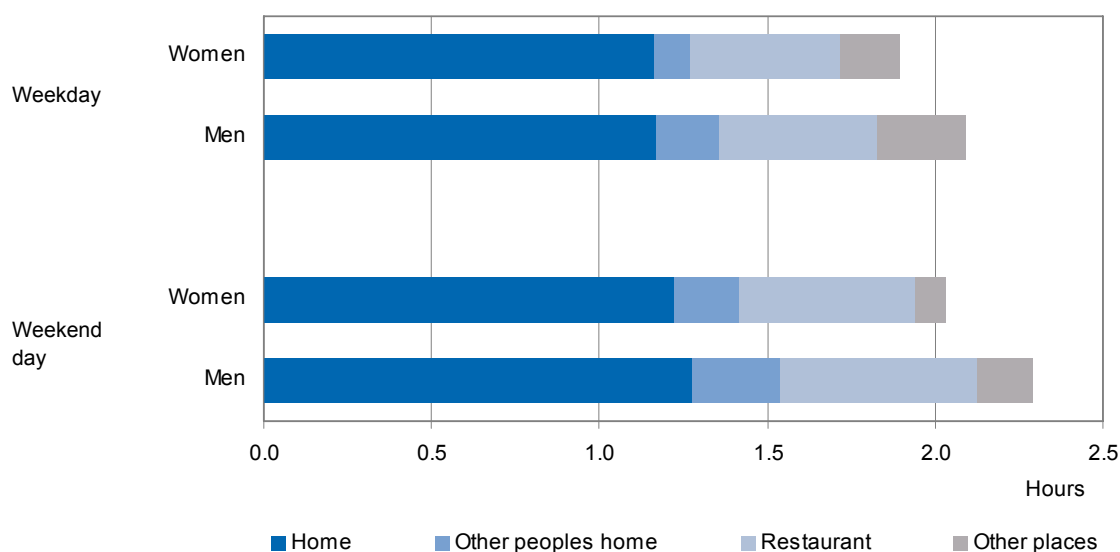
When it comes to meals with other people, it is interesting to see that both women and men are more likely to eat with someone else on weekdays rather than at weekends and men do this more often than women.

All in all, if we take the values related to the average duration of respondents' activities, we can see that most time is spent with members of the household, followed by meals with other people. The least time is spent on these activities when the respondents eat alone.

Graph 24 contains data on the time and place where the respondents had their meals - at home, at someone else's home, in a restaurant or somewhere else. Men spend most time eating, on average more than two hours per day on weekdays and at weekends, while women spend slightly more than two hours eating at weekends.

The average resident of Serbia mostly eats at home and spends more than 70 minutes per day on food consumption. Residents of Serbia spend an average of about half an hour in restaurants on weekdays, but both men and women frequent restaurants more at weekends.

Graph 24. Average time spent on eating meals, population 15 years and over, by eating location and sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Drinking coffee

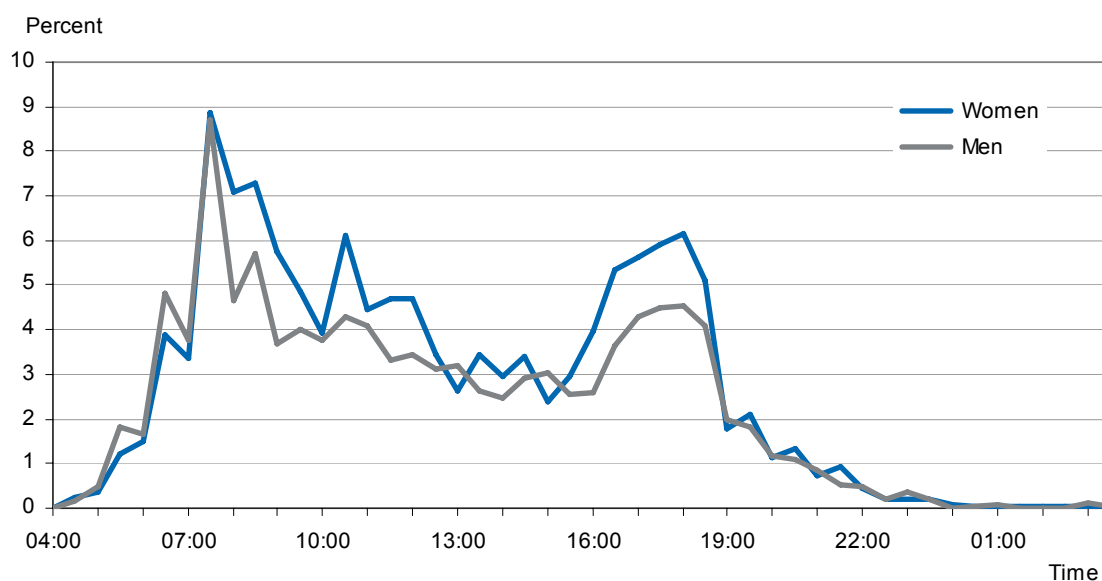
Since the possibility was offered of including some specific national activities in the code list of the Time Use Survey in the Republic of Serbia, the activity of drinking coffee was included.

The population of the Republic of Serbia on average spends 36 minutes a day drinking coffee. Women lead the way, spending 40 minutes a day drinking coffee, while men spend 32 minutes.

Graph 25 shows at what time men and women in the Republic of Serbia drink coffee. As can be seen, people drink coffee all day, but the majority drink coffee around 7:30, when every eleventh resident in the Republic of Serbia takes their morning coffee.

During the day, more women than men drink coffee, the biggest differences being at 10:30 and 16:30, when nearly more than two percent of women drink coffee compared to men.

Graph 25. Drinking coffee, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays and weekend days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011



Conclusion

Women in Serbia spend an average of just over two hours a day doing paid work, but almost five hours doing unpaid work. Men spend a little less than four hours on paid work and a little more than two hours on unpaid work. Consequently, women spend an average of seven hours per day doing paid or unpaid work and men one hour less.

On average, men spend 11 minutes on breakfast or lunch-breaks during their paid work and women only five minutes.

Men from the working-age population (15 to 64 years) do almost two hours more paid work than women of the same age.

Men from urban settlements spend half an hour less time in paid work than men from other settlements, while women work about the same in both types of settlements.

Regarding unpaid work in other settlements, both men and women work more than people in urban settlements. Therefore, women in other settlements spend 42 minutes more doing unpaid work than women from urban settlements, while men spend 25 minutes more.

Regardless of whether they declared themselves employed or not, women do less paid work than men. On average, employed women spend nearly six hours at work, and employed men a little over seven hours. On the other hand, men who did not record themselves as employed work less than one hour on average, but again, twice as much as women.

On average, 22 minutes per day are devoted to learning and training. Women spend an average of 25 minutes and men 19. One out of 13 women and one out of 20 men over the age of 15 recorded learning-related activities.

By contrast, men in Serbia spend an average of three hours watching TV and women half an hour less. When it comes to drinking coffee, women on average spend 40 minutes per day doing this and men eight minutes less.

Where food preparation is concerned, women spend an average of one and a half hours a day preparing meals, but men only 16 minutes. On average, women spend 34 minutes a day washing dishes, but men only three, while women do shopping for 12 minutes a day and men 13.

Women with the lowest level of education spend the most time on personal care activities, unlike women with the highest educational qualifications who spend the least time on personal care. The difference between these two groups is more than one hour.

In conclusion, the statistical data presented by sex needs to become an important part of national policy and issues related to gender equality and social inclusion in general.

Appendices

General approach

The Serbia Time Use Survey is fully compliant with Eurostat Harmonised European Time Use Survey (HETUS) guidelines⁴. Time use data were collected through a time diary for two randomly designated diary days. Respondents were asked to record the use of time at fixed 10-minute intervals covering their main activity, a potential parallel activity, the location of the activity, means of transport and the presence of other persons.

Population

The target population for the Serbian Time Use Survey encompassed residents of Serbia aged 15 years and over belonging to the household population. People living in institutions were excluded from the survey population. The sample unit was the 'household' and all household members who were 15 years and older were asked to take part in the survey.

Every household that completed and submitted diaries for at least half the household members received a fee of 500 RSD (approximately five €).

Sampling design

The target sample size was calculated to be 2,340 households and 234 enumeration areas. A two-stage stratified sample was used. Stratification of the enumeration areas was done according to the type of settlement (urban and other) and territory (Belgrade, Central Serbia without Belgrade, and Vojvodina). Within each stratum, census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. As the survey field work had to be spread over 12 consecutive months, the sample was randomly divided into 26 sub-samples and successively assigned to two weeks in the year. Thus, each enumeration area from a sub-sample was allotted two weeks. Households from each enumeration area were selected randomly with equal probabilities and randomly allotted the two weeks (five households per week).

Sampling of diary days

For each household one randomly selected combination of two diary days was assigned, i.e. one weekday (Monday-Friday) and one weekend day (Saturday or Sunday). In cases where the household member was not able to fill in the diary for the assigned day, postponement was allowed, up to three weeks but to the same day of the week.

The TUS sample is not self-weighting. In order to obtain representative results for Serbia, sample weights were used.

⁴ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-08-014/EN/KS-RA-08-014-EN.PDF

Survey instruments

Household questionnaire – a questionnaire concerning household circumstances. Voluntary questions concerning help with childcare and help with the sick and elderly were excluded from the questionnaire - H18.

Individual questionnaire – a questionnaire concerning individual circumstances. Voluntary questions relating to income categories, education or stress, were excluded - I14, I15, I16, I17, I20, I21, I28, I34, I35 and I36. Some additional questions were added and these covered smoking habits, type of company for the employed, who makes decisions among family members on spending the money that the respondent earned, who makes decisions on health issues, household supplies, visits by relatives, etc.

Diary – a time diary including an introduction and examples. There were no excluded questions or deviations in the form of the diary.

Weekly schedule of work time - there were no excluded questions or any deviations in the form of this schedule..

Fieldwork

The Serbian TUS was conducted from 15 February 2010 until the end of February 2011. SORS sent out an advance letter to household members announcing the survey. A few days before the first designated diary day, the respondents were interviewed through the household questionnaire and individual questionnaire. Face-to-face personal interviews were also carried out. The diaries were left to be self-completed for the two selected diary days. If it was not possible to fill in the diary on the designated day, there was an opportunity to postpone it. The diary had to be completed one, two or three weeks later, but on the same day of the week.

All in all, the total number of interviewed households was 1,866 and included 4,495 persons aged 15 years and over.

Coding

Since the respondents wrote down the activities they performed during the day in their own words, it was necessary to code activities for data entry and further data processing. Based on the written text, the coding of activity was done according to the code book that complies with European recommendations.

In the system there are three levels of codes. The first level has 10 categories of activities; from 0 to 9. Within each category of activities, at the first level there is a 1-9 second-level category of activities that defines the first two digits. Within each category of activity at the second level, there can be from 1 to 10 categories of activities of the third level. Codes containing the word "other" include all activities that may not fall into any of the activities named within the given categories.

Experience from the pilot survey prior to the Time Use Survey, which was conducted in 2009, together with Eurostat recommendations, enabled activity codes to be expanded to include national specificities. As a result, some new codes were included in the code book because of their widespread occurrence and it was, therefore, pertinent to include them in the national survey (022, 023 and 388).

Data processing

The data entry application was designed in Blaise software. SPSS software was used for organisation, storage and security of the data and likewise for data-cleaning, data-processing and tabulation. SAS software was used to construct weights and calibration.

Response rates

Number of completed household interviews/number of households in the sample	79,7
Number of completed individual interviews/number of individuals in the sample	99,5
Number of individuals with at least one completed diary/number of individuals in the sample	76,3
Number of completed diaries/number of individuals in the sample x number of diary days per individual.	1,5
Number of households where all members completed diaries for the assigned diary days / number of households in the sample.	79,0

Filling in the diaries

Mean number of episodes per diary (main activities only)	27
Proportion of total time with a secondary activity registered (%)	16
Activity codes in the survey *	102

* There is no 713 code in the diaries (Correspondence). Three codes were added: 022 - Drinking coffee, 023 - Smoking cigarettes, and 388 - Supervision by another household member, excluding parents and siblings..

Distribution of diary days by days of the week

	Frequency	Percent
Weekday	3 421	50,0
Monday	673	9,8
Tuesday	647	9,5
Wednesday	696	10,2
Thursday	666	9,7
Friday	739	10,8
Weekend day	3 416	50,0
Saturday	1 665	24,4
Sunday	1 751	25,6
Total	6 837	100,0

Main and parallel activity codes:

0 PERSONAL CARE

01 Sleep

011 Sleep

012 Sick in bed

02 Eating

021 Eating

022 Drinking coffee

023 Smoking cigarette

03 Other personal care

031 Washing and dressing

039 Other or unspecified personal care

1 EMPLOYMENT

11 Main and second job

111 Working time in main and second job (including coffee breaks and travel at work)

12 Activities related to employment

121 Lunch break

129 Other or unspecified activities related to employment

2 STUDY

20 Unspecified study

200 Unspecified study

21 School or university

211 Classes and lectures

212 Homework

22 Free time study

221 Free time study

3 HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CARE

30 Unspecified household and family care

300 Unspecified household and family care

31 Food management

311 Food preparation, baking and preserving

312 Dish washing

32 Household upkeep

321 Cleaning dwelling

322 Cleaning garden

323 Heating and water

324 Arranging household goods and materials

329 Other or unspecified household upkeep

33 Making and care for textiles

331 Laundry

332 Ironing

333 Handicraft and producing textiles

339 Other or unspecified making of and care for textiles

34 Gardening and pet care

341 Gardening

342 Tending domestic animals

343 Caring for pets

344 Walking the dog

349 Other or unspecified gardening and pet care

- 35 [Construction and repairs](#)
- 351 House construction and renovation
- 352 Repairs to dwelling
- 353 Making, repairing and maintaining equipment
- 354 Vehicle maintenance
- 359 Other or unspecified construction and repairs
- 36 [Shopping and services](#)
- 361 Shopping
- 362 Commercial and administrative services
- 363 Personal services
- 369 Other or unspecified shopping and services
- 37 [Household management](#)
- 371 Household management
- 38 [Childcare](#)
- 381 Physical care and supervision
- 382 Teaching the child
- 383 Reading, playing and talking with child
- 384 Accompanying child
- 388 Supervision by other household member excl. parents and siblings
- 389 Other or unspecified childcare
- 39 [Help to an adult family member](#)
- 391 Physical care of a dependent adult household member
- 392 Other help of a dependent adult household member
- 399 Help to a non dependent adult household member

- 4 [VOLUNTARY WORK AND MEETINGS](#)
- 41 [Organisational work](#)
- 411 Organisational work (work for or through an organisation)
- 42 [Informal help to other households](#)
- 421 Construction and repairs as help
- 422 Help in employment and farming
- 423 Care of own children living in another household
- 424 Other childcare as help to another household
- 425 Help to an adult of another household
- 429 Other or unspecified informal help to another household
- 43 [Participatory activities](#)
- 431 Meetings
- 432 Religious activities
- 439 Other or unspecified participatory activities

- 5 [SOCIAL LIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT](#)
- 51 [Social life](#)
- 511 Socialising with family
- 512 Visiting and receiving visitors
- 513 Celebrations
- 514 Telephone conversation
- 519 Other or unspecified social life
- 52 [Entertainment and culture](#)
- 521 Cinema
- 522 Theatre and concerts
- 523 Art exhibitions and museums
- 524 Library
- 525 Sports events
- 529 Other or unspecified entertainment and culture
- 53 [Resting — Time out](#)
- 531 Resting — Time out

6 SPORTS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

61 Physical exercise

- 611 Walking and hiking
- 612 Jogging and running
- 613 Cycling, skiing and skating
- 614 Ball games
- 615 Gymnastics and fitness
- 616 Water sports
- 619 Other or unspecified sports or outdoor activities

62 Productive exercise

- 621 Productive exercise (e.g. hunting, fishing, picking berries, mushrooms or herbs)

63 Sports related activities

- 631 Sports related activities

7 HOBBIES AND COMPUTING

71 Arts and hobbies

- 711 Arts (visual, performing, literary)
- 712 Collecting
- 713 Correspondence
- 719 Other or unspecified hobbies

72 Computing

- 721 Computing — programming
- 722 Information by computing
- 723 Communication by computing
- 729 Other or unspecified computing

73 Games

- 731 Solo games and play, gambling
- 732 Parlour games and play
- 733 Computer games
- 739 Other or unspecified games

8 MASS MEDIA

81 Reading

- 811 Reading periodicals
- 812 Reading books
- 819 Other or unspecified reading

82 TV, video and DVD

- 821 Watching TV, video or DVD

83 Radio and recordings

- 831 Listening to radio or recordings

9 TRAVEL AND UNSPECIFIED TIME USE

- 900 Other or unspecified travel purpose
- 910 Travel to/from work
- 920 Travel related to study
- 936 Travel related to shopping and services
- 938 Travel related to childcare
- 939 Travel related to other household care
- 940 Travel related to voluntary work and meetings
- 950 Travel related to social life
- 960 Travel related to other leisure
- 980 Travel related to changing locality
- 995 Filling in the time use diary
- 998 Unspecified leisure time
- 999 Other unspecified time use

Location and transports mode

- 00 Unspecified location/transport mode
 - 10 Unspecified location (not travelling)
 - 11 Home
 - 12 Weekend home or holiday apartment
 - 13 Workplace or school
 - 14 Other people's home
 - 15 Restaurant, cafe or pub
 - 16 Shopping centres, markets, other shops.
 - 17 Hotel, guesthouse, camping site
 - 19 Other specified location (not travelling)).
 - 20 Unspecified transport mode
 - 21 Travelling on foot
 - 22 Travelling by bicycle
 - 23 Travelling by moped, motorcycle or motorboat
 - 24 Travelling by passenger car
 - 29 Other or unspecified private transport mode
 - 31 Travelling by public transport
-

Codes with whom time is spent

- 1 Alone
 - 2 Partner
 - 3 Parent
 - 4 Child under 9 years
 - 5 Other member
 - 6 Some other person that you known
-

Binary code

- 0 No use of computer or the internet
 - 1 Use of computer or the internet
-

Table A.1. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours					
	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	02:34	01:05	02:09	04:23	02:16	03:47
Main job and second job	02:10	00:55	01:48	03:43	01:57	03:13
Activities related to employment	00:08	00:02	00:06	00:13	00:06	00:11
Travel to/from work	00:16	00:06	00:13	00:25	00:13	00:22
Unpaid work	04:50	04:54	04:51	02:17	02:14	02:16
Food management	02:06	02:22	02:10	00:19	00:22	00:20
Food preparation, baking and preserving	01:32	01:45	01:36	00:15	00:18	00:16
Dish washing	00:33	00:36	00:34	00:03	00:04	00:03
Household upkeep	00:50	00:54	00:51	00:28	00:32	00:29
Cleaning dwelling	00:37	00:39	00:38	00:06	00:07	00:06
Cleaning garden	00:03	00:04	00:03	00:06	00:07	00:07
Heating and water	00:04	00:03	00:04	00:12	00:13	00:13
Making and care for textile	00:30	00:23	00:28	00:01	00:00	00:01
Laundry	00:11	00:09	00:11	00:00	..	00:00
Ironing	00:10	00:09	00:10	..	..	..
Handicraft and producing textiles	00:07	00:04	00:06	..	..	..
Gardening and pet care	00:16	00:15	00:16	00:26	00:25	00:26
Gardening	00:10	00:07	00:09	00:14	00:12	00:13
Tending domestic animals	00:05	00:05	00:05	00:09	00:09	00:09
Construction and repairs	..	..	00:01	00:10	00:11	00:10
Shopping and service	00:17	00:17	00:17	00:17	00:15	00:17
Shopping	00:13	00:16	00:13	00:11	00:14	00:12
Childcare	00:24	00:22	00:24	00:09	00:10	00:09
Reading, playing and talking with child	00:05	00:05	00:05	00:03	00:04	00:04
Help to an adult family member	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:00	00:01
Travel related to housework	00:20	00:16	00:19	00:21	00:16	00:19
Study	00:31	00:11	00:25	00:23	00:07	00:19
School or university	00:26	00:11	00:21	00:19	00:06	00:16
Travel related to study	00:04	..	00:03	00:03	..	00:02
Personal care	11:01	11:44	11:13	10:50	11:45	11:05
Sleep	08:14	08:42	08:22	08:10	08:45	08:20
Eating	01:51	02:03	01:55	01:45	02:04	01:50
Drinking coffee	00:38	00:43	00:40	00:30	00:36	00:32
Other personal care	00:54	00:57	00:55	00:52	00:53	00:53
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	00:00	00:01	00:01	00:01
Free time	05:00	06:03	05:18	06:03	07:33	06:29
Informal help to other households	00:08	00:07	00:08	00:11	00:11	00:11
Participatory activities	00:01	00:03	00:02	..	00:03	00:01
Social life	00:44	01:11	00:52	00:47	01:20	00:57
Entertainment and culture	..	00:01	00:00	..	00:03	00:01
Resting - time out	00:31	00:33	00:32	00:36	00:41	00:37
Physical exercise	00:19	00:23	00:20	00:25	00:31	00:27
Walking and hiking	00:16	00:20	00:17	00:18	00:21	00:19
Productive exercise	-	..	..	..	00:04	00:02
Computing	00:09	00:09	00:09	00:14	00:15	00:14
Games	00:02	00:04	00:03	00:08	00:11	00:09
Reading	00:15	00:16	00:15	00:17	00:19	00:17
Reading periodicals	00:06	00:07	00:06	00:11	00:14	00:12
Reading books	00:07	00:08	00:07	00:04	00:04	00:04
TV, video and DVD	02:21	02:34	02:25	02:46	03:07	02:52
Radio and recordings	00:04	00:05	00:04	00:05	00:05	00:05
Travel related to free time	00:18	00:28	00:21	00:24	00:36	00:27
Other, unspecified	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 822</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 598</i>	<i>1 594</i>	<i>3 192</i>

Table A.2. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent					
	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	36	19	31	53	33	47
Main job and second job	35	19	30	52	32	46
Activities related to employment	20	6	16	31	13	26
Travel to/from work	27	10	22	42	21	36
Unpaid work	95	94	95	76	78	77
Food management	88	89	88	33	35	34
Food preparation, baking and preserving	84	85	85	30	32	31
Dish washing	73	73	73	13	13	13
Household upkeep	71	73	71	39	44	41
Cleaning dwelling	61	63	61	17	18	17
Cleaning garden	7	8	7	10	11	10
Heating and water	11	11	11	18	19	18
Making and care for textile	41	36	40	3	2	3
Laundry	28	23	27	2	..	2
Ironing	20	18	19	..	..	..
Handicraft and producing textiles	6	4	6	..	..	..
Gardening and pet care	19	17	18	21	22	21
Gardening	11	10	11	11	11	11
Tending domestic animals	7	7	7	10	10	10
Construction and repairs	..	..	1	11	12	11
Shopping and service	47	41	45	39	38	39
Shopping	44	41	43	35	37	36
Childcare	18	16	18	10	10	10
Reading, playing and talking with child	8	7	8	6	7	7
Help to an adult family member	4	4	4	2	1	2
Travel related to housework	49	44	48	45	41	44
Study	8	6	8	6	4	5
School or university	8	6	7	5	3	5
Travel related to study	6	..	5	4	..	3
Personal care	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sleep	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eating	100	100	100	99	99	99
Drinking coffee	74	79	75	67	70	68
Other personal care	98	97	98	97	97	97
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	1	2	2	2
Free time	98	99	99	100	100	100
Informal help to other households	7	7	7	7	8	8
Participatory activities	3	4	3	..	3	2
Social life	61	66	62	57	67	60
Entertainment and culture	..	1	1	..	2	1
Resting - time out	43	44	43	47	50	48
Physical exercise	23	26	24	27	30	28
Walking and hiking	21	24	22	21	23	22
Productive exercise	-	..	..	..	2	1
Computing	12	12	12	15	14	15
Games	4	5	4	10	12	10
Reading	23	25	23	26	29	27
Reading periodicals	14	16	14	23	26	24
Reading books	11	11	11	5	5	5
TV, video and DVD	89	91	90	91	92	91
Radio and recordings	9	9	9	8	9	8
Travel related to free time	39	51	42	46	60	50
Other, unspecified	5	4	4	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 822</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 598</i>	<i>1 594</i>	<i>3 192</i>

Table A.3. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by sex; weekdays, weekend days and all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours					
	Women			Men		
	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days	Weekdays	Weekend days	All days
Paid work	07:12	05:34	06:55	08:15	06:59	08:00
Main job and second job	06:14	04:55	06:00	07:13	06:03	06:59
Activities related to employment	00:40	00:43	00:41	00:45	00:50	00:46
Travel to/from work	01:01	01:01	01:01	01:00	01:01	01:00
Unpaid work	05:05	05:12	05:07	02:59	02:53	02:57
Food management	02:23	02:40	02:28	00:59	01:05	01:01
Food preparation, baking and preserving	01:49	02:04	01:54	00:52	00:57	00:54
Dish washing	00:46	00:49	00:47	00:27	00:31	00:28
Household upkeep	01:12	01:13	01:12	01:12	01:14	01:13
Cleaning dwelling	01:01	01:01	01:01	00:37	00:42	00:38
Cleaning garden	00:52	00:54	00:53	01:09	01:08	01:09
Heating and water	00:38	00:36	00:38	01:12	01:10	01:11
Making and care for textile	01:13	01:06	01:11	00:40	00:31	00:39
Laundry	00:41	00:40	00:41	00:33	..	00:32
Ironing	00:56	00:54	00:55	..	..	..
Handicraft and producing textiles	01:59	01:40	01:55	..	..	..
Gardening and pet care	01:30	01:26	01:29	02:07	01:54	02:03
Gardening	01:31	01:21	01:29	02:09	01:53	02:05
Tending domestic animals	01:13	01:10	01:12	01:37	01:37	01:37
Construction and repairs	..	..	01:49	01:40	01:32	01:37
Shopping and service	00:38	00:41	00:38	00:46	00:40	00:44
Shopping	00:29	00:39	00:32	00:32	00:37	00:34
Childcare	02:17	02:18	02:17	01:31	01:36	01:33
Reading, playing and talking with child	01:07	01:10	01:08	01:02	01:08	01:03
Help to an adult family member	00:38	00:36	00:37	01:02	00:40	00:57
Travel related to housework	00:40	00:37	00:39	00:47	00:40	00:45
Study	06:18	03:16	05:37	06:43	03:10	06:00
School or university	05:39	03:14	05:05	06:03	03:02	05:27
Travel related to study	01:12	..	01:11	01:21	..	01:22
Personal care	11:01	11:44	11:13	10:50	11:45	11:05
Sleep	08:14	08:42	08:22	08:10	08:45	08:20
Eating	01:51	02:03	01:55	01:46	02:05	01:51
Drinking coffee	00:52	00:54	00:53	00:45	00:51	00:47
Other personal care	00:56	00:58	00:56	00:54	00:55	00:54
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	01:11	01:06	01:03	01:05
Free time	05:05	06:05	05:22	06:05	07:35	06:30
Informal help to other households	02:06	01:39	01:58	02:36	02:22	02:32
Participatory activities	01:15	01:33	01:22	..	01:40	01:34
Social life	01:13	01:48	01:23	01:24	02:00	01:36
Entertainment and culture	..	01:40	01:30	..	02:04	01:59
Resting - time out	01:14	01:17	01:15	01:16	01:23	01:18
Physical exercise	01:22	01:31	01:25	01:35	01:44	01:38
Walking and hiking	01:18	01:25	01:20	01:27	01:31	01:28
Productive exercise	-	..	..	..	03:55	03:13
Computing	01:22	01:22	01:22	01:37	01:46	01:39
Games	01:03	01:18	01:08	01:25	01:35	01:28
Reading	01:06	01:06	01:06	01:04	01:07	01:05
Reading periodicals	00:48	00:47	00:47	00:52	00:55	00:53
Reading books	01:14	01:14	01:14	01:28	01:32	01:29
TV, video and DVD	02:38	02:50	02:42	03:03	03:22	03:09
Radio and recordings	00:51	01:05	00:55	01:07	01:02	01:05
Travel related to free time	00:47	00:56	00:50	00:52	00:59	00:54
Other, unspecified	00:24	00:27	00:24	00:30	00:34	00:31
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 821</i>	<i>1 822</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 598</i>	<i>1 594</i>	<i>3 192</i>

Table A.4. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours							
	15-29		30-64		65+		15-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	01:27	03:10	02:57	04:52	00:27	01:07	02:36	04:30
Main job and second job	01:09	02:41	02:30	04:07	00:25	01:02	02:11	03:48
Activities related to employment	00:05	00:10	00:08	00:16	..	..	00:08	00:14
Travel to/from work	00:11	00:19	00:18	00:29	00:01	00:03	00:17	00:26
Unpaid work	02:49	00:50	05:29	02:22	04:50	03:10	04:51	02:02
Food management	00:53	00:06	02:31	00:20	02:19	00:30	02:08	00:17
Household upkeep	00:33	00:13	00:57	00:30	00:53	00:41	00:51	00:26
Making and care for textile	00:10	..	00:32	00:01	00:32	..	00:27	00:00
Gardening and pet care	00:03	00:04	00:17	00:23	00:25	00:52	00:13	00:18
Construction and repairs	..	00:04	00:02	00:13	..	00:09	00:01	00:11
Shopping and service	00:12	00:07	00:19	00:18	00:18	00:22	00:17	00:15
Childcare	00:42	..	00:26	00:14	..	..	00:30	00:11
Help to an adult family member	..	..	00:01	00:01	..	..	00:01	00:01
Travel related to housework	00:13	00:09	00:20	00:19	00:18	00:29	00:19	00:17
Study	02:15	01:44	..	..	..	..	00:32	00:24
School or university	01:55	01:28	..	..	..	..	00:27	00:20
Travel related to study	00:16	00:13	..	..	..	..	00:04	00:03
Personal care	11:24	10:57	10:48	10:45	12:16	12:10	10:56	10:48
Sleep	08:39	08:30	07:59	08:01	09:11	09:05	08:09	08:08
Eating	01:32	01:29	01:55	01:50	02:13	02:11	01:50	01:45
Other personal care	01:10	00:56	00:52	00:52	00:52	00:51	00:56	00:53
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	00:01	..	..	00:00	00:01
Free time	06:02	07:16	04:42	05:55	06:23	07:29	05:01	06:13
Informal help to other households	..	00:06	00:10	00:13	00:07	00:10	00:08	00:12
Participatory activities	..	..	00:02	00:01	00:02	..	00:02	00:01
Social life	01:20	01:32	00:43	00:48	00:51	00:53	00:52	00:58
Entertainment and culture	..	..	..	00:01	..	..	00:00	00:01
Resting - time out	00:16	00:23	00:27	00:33	01:01	01:02	00:24	00:31
Physical exercise	00:42	00:52	00:14	00:19	00:17	00:28	00:21	00:27
Productive exercise	..	..	..	00:03	..	..	..	00:02
Computing	00:36	00:42	00:04	00:11	..	..	00:12	00:18
Games	00:07	00:23	00:01	00:06	00:02	00:06	00:03	00:09
Reading	00:16	00:07	00:15	00:17	00:16	00:28	00:15	00:14
TV, video and DVD	01:44	01:56	02:18	02:50	03:22	03:44	02:10	02:38
Radio and recordings	00:11	00:12	00:02	00:03	00:07	00:05	00:04	00:05
Travel related to free time	00:37	00:47	00:18	00:23	00:14	00:22	00:23	00:28
Other, unspecified	..	..	00:01	00:01	..	00:02	00:01	00:01
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>2 195</i>	<i>1 965</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>2 877</i>	<i>2 514</i>

Table A.5. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent							
	15-29		30-64		65+		15-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	21	42	41	58	13	22	36	54
Main job and second job	18	38	40	57	12	21	35	53
Activities related to employment	15	26	21	34	..	..	20	32
Travel to/from work	16	31	31	47	3	8	27	44
Unpaid work	84	55	98	80	94	86	95	74
Food management	62	18	96	35	90	41	88	32
Household upkeep	60	25	75	41	73	53	71	37
Making and care for textile	20	..	46	4	37	..	40	3
Gardening and pet care	7	7	19	20	25	37	16	17
Construction and repairs	..	6	2	13	..	10	1	12
Shopping and service	35	20	49	40	43	51	46	35
Childcare	21	..	22	15	..	..	22	13
Help to an adult family member	..	..	5	2	..	..	4	2
Travel related to housework	36	23	52	44	45	59	48	39
Study	38	28	..	..	..	..	10	7
School or university	37	27	..	..	..	..	9	6
Travel related to study	23	17	..	..	..	-	6	4
Personal care	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sleep	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eating	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	99
Other personal care	99	97	97	97	98	99	98	97
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
Free time	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100
Informal help to other households	..	5	8	8	7	9	7	7
Participatory activities	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	2
Social life	69	69	59	55	66	64	61	58
Entertainment and culture	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Resting - time out	27	38	42	46	61	63	38	44
Physical exercise	42	44	20	22	21	31	25	27
Productive exercise	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Computing	39	42	7	12	..	..	15	18
Games	10	23	3	8	4	8	5	11
Reading	21	14	25	28	21	37	24	25
TV, video and DVD	83	79	91	94	93	95	89	90
Radio and recordings	19	16	5	6	11	7	8	9
Travel related to free time	63	72	39	47	34	42	44	53
Other, unspecified	..	..	5	5	..	6	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>2 195</i>	<i>1 965</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>2 877</i>	<i>2 514</i>

Table A.6. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by age and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours							
	15-29		30-64		65+		15-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	06:53	07:33	07:16	08:27	03:39	05:11	07:13	08:18
Main job and second job	06:38	07:06	06:11	07:13	03:26	04:53	06:14	07:12
Activities related to employment	00:39	00:38	00:41	00:48	..	..	00:40	00:46
Travel to/from work	01:12	01:01	01:00	01:01	00:42	00:51	01:02	01:01
Unpaid work	03:22	01:31	05:34	02:58	05:08	03:42	05:07	02:44
Food management	01:26	00:37	02:38	00:59	02:35	01:15	02:26	00:56
Household upkeep	00:55	00:54	01:16	01:14	01:13	01:17	01:12	01:11
Making and care for textile	00:53	..	01:09	00:34	01:26	..	01:08	00:33
Gardening and pet care	00:47	01:09	01:29	01:56	01:39	02:23	01:25	01:51
Construction and repairs	..	01:16	02:05	01:42	..	01:28	01:56	01:39
Shopping and service	00:34	00:36	00:38	00:45	00:42	00:44	00:38	00:44
Childcare	03:20	..	02:01	01:34	..	..	02:19	01:33
Help to an adult family member	..	..	00:36	00:59	..	..	00:36	00:55
Travel related to housework	00:38	00:40	00:40	00:44	00:39	00:49	00:39	00:44
Study	05:56	06:12	..	..	..	..	05:41	06:01
School or university	05:12	05:31	..	..	..	..	05:07	05:28
Travel related to study	01:12	01:22	..	..	..	-	01:11	01:22
Personal care	11:24	10:57	10:48	10:45	12:16	12:10	10:56	10:48
Sleep	08:39	08:30	07:59	08:01	09:11	09:05	08:09	08:08
Eating	01:33	01:31	01:55	01:50	02:13	02:11	01:50	01:46
Other personal care	01:10	00:58	00:53	00:54	00:53	00:51	00:57	00:55
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	00:58	..	..	01:15	00:56
Free time	06:07	07:16	04:46	05:57	06:26	07:30	05:05	06:14
Informal help to other households	..	02:00	02:10	02:50	01:43	02:01	02:02	02:42
Participatory activities	..	..	01:27	01:36	01:03	..	01:31	01:32
Social life	01:57	02:12	01:14	01:28	01:17	01:24	01:25	01:39
Entertainment and culture	..	..	..	01:34	..	..	01:34	02:04
Resting - time out	00:59	01:02	01:05	01:12	01:40	01:39	01:04	01:10
Physical exercise	01:39	01:57	01:16	01:30	01:22	01:30	01:25	01:40
Productive exercise	..	..	..	03:26	..	..	..	03:15
Computing	01:32	01:41	01:06	01:38	..	..	01:22	01:40
Games	01:21	01:41	01:00	01:19	00:58	01:22	01:10	01:29
Reading	01:15	00:56	01:01	01:01	01:15	01:15	01:04	01:01
TV, video and DVD	02:06	02:27	02:32	03:02	03:37	03:56	02:26	02:55
Radio and recordings	00:57	01:15	00:42	00:57	01:09	01:09	00:50	01:04
Travel related to free time	00:59	01:05	00:49	00:50	00:42	00:53	00:52	00:55
Other, unspecified	..	..	00:25	00:34	..	00:37	00:24	00:29
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>2 195</i>	<i>1 965</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>2 877</i>	<i>2 514</i>

Table A.7. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours					
	Primary or less		Secondary school		Higher/High	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	01:14	02:50	02:29	04:15	03:20	03:37
Main job and second job	01:06	02:27	02:05	03:36	02:43	03:04
Activities related to employment	00:02	00:07	00:08	00:13	00:11	00:12
Travel to/from work	00:05	00:15	00:16	00:25	00:25	00:20
Unpaid work	04:54	02:31	04:56	02:11	04:24	02:08
Food management	02:24	00:20	02:08	00:20	01:42	00:18
Household upkeep	00:53	00:37	00:52	00:26	00:44	00:25
Making and care for textile	00:31	..	00:27	00:01	00:24	..
Gardening and pet care	00:26	00:39	00:11	00:22	00:07	00:16
Construction and repairs	..	00:08	00:01	00:12	..	00:10
Shopping and service	00:12	00:16	00:19	00:16	00:24	00:20
Childcare	00:10	00:06	00:31	00:10	00:35	00:10
Help to an adult family member	00:01	..	00:01	00:01	00:01	..
Travel related to housework	00:14	00:21	00:21	00:18	00:21	00:22
Study	00:32	00:37	00:25	00:14	..	..
School or university	00:28	00:30	00:21	00:12	..	..
Travel related to study	00:04	00:05	00:03	00:01	..	..
Personal care	11:48	11:39	10:59	10:53	10:32	10:53
Sleep	08:51	08:45	08:08	08:11	07:53	08:07
Eating	02:07	02:03	01:51	01:46	01:36	01:44
Other personal care	00:49	00:49	00:58	00:53	01:00	01:00
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	00:01	..	..
Free time	05:27	06:19	05:08	06:24	05:30	07:14
Informal help to other households	00:06	00:10	00:07	00:11	00:13	00:14
Participatory activities	00:01	..	00:03	00:01	..	..
Social life	00:50	00:54	00:52	00:58	00:57	01:00
Entertainment and culture	..	..	..	00:02	..	..
Resting - time out	00:46	00:49	00:25	00:33	00:19	00:32
Physical exercise	00:16	00:24	00:21	00:26	00:27	00:35
Productive exercise	..	..	..	00:03	..	..
Computing	00:05	00:05	00:11	00:17	00:14	00:23
Games	00:02	00:10	00:03	00:09	..	00:05
Reading	00:07	00:08	00:16	00:17	00:31	00:39
TV, video and DVD	02:44	03:01	02:18	02:49	02:01	02:49
Radio and recordings	00:07	00:07	00:03	00:04	00:03	00:07
Travel related to free time	00:17	00:25	00:21	00:27	00:30	00:33
Other, unspecified	00:01	00:02	00:01	00:01	..	..
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 368</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>1 771</i>	<i>1 876</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>425</i>

Table A.8. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by highest completed education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent					
	Primary or less		Secondary school		Higher/High	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	25	41	32	51	45	45
Main job and second job	24	39	31	50	44	44
Activities related to employment	5	14	20	30	31	29
Travel to/from work	9	23	27	42	40	38
Unpaid work	93	76	96	76	97	81
Food management	86	31	89	34	89	37
Household upkeep	73	48	71	38	71	36
Making and care for textile	38	..	42	3	38	..
Gardening and pet care	24	26	16	20	12	16
Construction and repairs	..	8	1	12	..	12
Shopping and service	33	37	51	38	55	47
Childcare	9	5	22	12	24	12
Help to an adult family member	3	..	4	2	4	..
Travel related to housework	35	44	55	43	56	49
Study	8	9	8	4	..	..
School or university	8	9	8	4	..	..
Travel related to study	6	7	4	2	..	..
Personal care	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sleep	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eating	100	99	100	99	100	100
Other personal care	96	97	98	97	99	98
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	2	..	..
Free time	98	100	99	100	100	99
Informal help to other households	7	8	6	7	10	10
Participatory activities	2	..	3	2	..	..
Social life	61	57	62	60	65	62
Entertainment and culture	..	..	..	2	..	..
Resting - time out	51	52	41	46	31	47
Physical exercise	18	24	26	28	32	37
Productive exercise	..	..	..	2	..	..
Computing	6	7	14	17	21	23
Games	4	10	5	11	..	8
Reading	12	14	27	29	42	46
TV, video and DVD	90	93	89	91	91	92
Radio and recordings	11	10	8	7	7	10
Travel related to free time	39	47	43	51	46	53
Other, unspecified	4	6	5	4	..	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 368</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>1 771</i>	<i>1 876</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>425</i>

Table A.9. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by highest completed level of education and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours					
	Primary or less		Secondary school		Higher/High	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	05:03	06:52	07:49	08:26	07:22	08:03
Main job and second job	04:36	06:19	06:43	07:14	06:16	06:57
Activities related to employment	00:57	00:52	00:40	00:46	00:37	00:41
Travel to/from work	01:00	01:07	01:00	01:00	01:04	00:53
Unpaid work	05:18	03:20	05:09	02:52	04:34	02:37
Food management	02:48	01:04	02:23	01:02	01:55	00:51
Household upkeep	01:13	01:17	01:14	01:11	01:02	01:08
Making and care for textile	01:23	..	01:05	00:38	01:04	..
Gardening and pet care	01:50	02:31	01:11	01:49	01:01	01:45
Construction and repairs	..	01:43	02:00	01:39	..	01:24
Shopping and service	00:37	00:44	00:38	00:45	00:44	00:43
Childcare	01:51	02:02	02:21	01:28	02:30	01:26
Help to an adult family member	00:48	..	00:33	00:56	00:31	..
Travel related to housework	00:40	00:48	00:40	00:43	00:38	00:45
Study	06:33	06:47	05:11	05:23	..	..
School or university	05:48	05:52	04:37	05:06	..	..
Travel related to study	01:06	01:18	01:16	01:28	..	..
Personal care	11:48	11:39	10:59	10:53	10:32	10:53
Sleep	08:51	08:45	08:08	08:11	07:53	08:07
Eating	02:07	02:04	01:51	01:47	01:36	01:44
Other personal care	00:51	00:51	00:59	00:54	01:01	01:01
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	01:20	..	..
Free time	05:33	06:19	05:12	06:25	05:32	07:17
Informal help to other households	01:43	02:19	02:03	02:38	02:13	02:33
Participatory activities	01:03	..	01:36	01:34	..	..
Social life	01:21	01:35	01:23	01:36	01:28	01:36
Entertainment and culture	..	..	..	02:11	..	..
Resting - time out	01:31	01:34	01:02	01:11	01:01	01:09
Physical exercise	01:29	01:42	01:23	01:36	01:24	01:36
Productive exercise	..	..	..	03:16	..	..
Computing	01:38	01:28	01:23	01:41	01:08	01:40
Games	01:16	01:39	01:07	01:25	..	01:15
Reading	01:04	00:55	01:03	01:00	01:15	01:25
TV, video and DVD	03:02	03:15	02:35	03:07	02:13	03:04
Radio and recordings	01:07	01:14	00:46	00:58	00:43	01:11
Travel related to free time	00:44	00:53	00:50	00:53	01:06	01:01
Other, unspecified	00:26	00:34	00:24	00:26	..	..
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 368</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>1 771</i>	<i>1 876</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>425</i>

Table A.10. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours			
	In employment		Not in employment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	05:48	07:06	00:22	00:51
Main job and second job	04:53	06:02	00:18	00:44
Activities related to employment	00:17	00:22	00:01	00:02
Travel to/from work	00:37	00:41	00:02	00:04
Unpaid work	04:09	01:34	05:12	02:53
Food management	01:54	00:12	02:18	00:27
Household upkeep	00:42	00:22	00:56	00:35
Making and care for textile	00:24	00:00	00:30	00:01
Gardening and pet care	00:06	00:08	00:21	00:41
Construction and repairs	..	00:08	00:01	00:13
Shopping and service	00:14	00:12	00:19	00:20
Childcare	00:29	00:13	00:21	00:06
Help to an adult family member	00:01	..	..	00:01
Travel related to housework	00:14	00:13	00:21	00:25
Study	..	..	00:37	00:34
School or university	..	..	00:32	00:28
Travel related to study	..	..	00:04	00:04
Personal care	10:10	10:15	11:44	11:50
Sleep	07:40	07:46	08:42	08:50
Eating	01:32	01:35	02:05	02:04
Other personal care	00:56	00:51	00:55	00:54
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	00:00	00:01
Free time	03:49	05:00	06:02	07:48
Informal help to other households	00:03	00:04	00:10	00:18
Participatory activities	00:01	00:01	00:03	00:01
Social life	00:39	00:48	00:58	01:05
Entertainment and culture	..	00:02	..	..
Resting - time out	00:23	00:27	00:36	00:47
Physical exercise	00:14	00:16	00:23	00:37
Productive exercise	..	00:03	..	..
Computing	00:07	00:13	00:10	00:16
Games	00:01	00:06	00:03	00:11
Reading	00:12	00:13	00:17	00:21
TV, video and DVD	01:43	02:16	02:45	03:24
Radio and recordings	00:02	00:03	00:06	00:07
Travel related to free time	00:17	00:23	00:23	00:30
Other, unspecified	00:01	00:01	00:01	00:01
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 230</i>	<i>1 503</i>	<i>2 413</i>	<i>1 689</i>

Table A.11. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent			
	In employment		Not in employment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	74	81	10	17
Main job and second job	74	81	9	15
Activities related to employment	44	49	2	5
Travel to/from work	61	68	3	8
Unpaid work	96	70	94	82
Food management	90	26	87	40
Household upkeep	65	31	75	49
Making and care for textile	42	3	38	3
Gardening and pet care	9	12	23	30
Construction and repairs	..	10	1	12
Shopping and service	41	30	47	46
Childcare	24	16	14	5
Help to an adult family member	4	..	4	2
Travel related to housework	42	34	50	52
Study	..	..	11	9
School or university	..	..	10	9
Travel related to study	..	..	6	6
Personal care	100	100	100	100
Sleep	100	100	100	100
Eating	99	99	100	100
Other personal care	97	96	98	98
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	2	1	2
Free time	97	99	100	100
Informal help to other households	4	4	8	11
Participatory activities	2	1	3	2
Social life	51	54	68	65
Entertainment and culture	..	2	..	..
Resting - time out	37	43	46	53
Physical exercise	18	18	27	36
Productive exercise	..	2	..	..
Computing	12	16	12	14
Games	2	7	6	13
Reading	21	22	25	32
TV, video and DVD	86	90	92	93
Radio and recordings	5	6	11	10
Travel related to free time	35	45	46	55
Other, unspecified	5	6	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 230</i>	<i>1 503</i>	<i>2 413</i>	<i>1 689</i>

Table A.12. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by self-declared employment status and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours			
	In employment		Not in employment	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	07:49	08:43	03:40	05:01
Main job and second job	06:36	07:26	03:32	04:50
Activities related to employment	00:40	00:45	00:44	00:54
Travel to/from work	01:00	01:01	01:08	00:59
Unpaid work	04:19	02:14	05:31	03:30
Food management	02:07	00:46	02:39	01:09
Household upkeep	01:06	01:12	01:15	01:13
Making and care for textile	00:58	00:28	01:19	00:48
Gardening and pet care	01:06	01:17	01:33	02:19
Construction and repairs	..	01:23	02:14	01:49
Shopping and service	00:35	00:42	00:40	00:45
Childcare	01:59	01:25	02:32	01:53
Help to an adult family member	00:28	..	00:42	01:04
Travel related to housework	00:34	00:40	00:42	00:48
Study	..	..	05:43	06:05
School or university	..	..	05:07	05:26
Travel related to study	..	..	01:12	01:22
Personal care	10:10	10:15	11:44	11:50
Sleep	07:40	07:46	08:42	08:50
Eating	01:33	01:36	02:06	02:05
Other personal care	00:58	00:53	00:56	00:55
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	01:05	01:08	01:06
Free time	03:56	05:02	06:03	07:49
Informal help to other households	01:47	01:46	02:01	02:48
Participatory activities	00:49	01:55	01:32	01:22
Social life	01:17	01:30	01:25	01:40
Entertainment and culture	..	02:03	..	..
Resting - time out	01:03	01:04	01:19	01:28
Physical exercise	01:17	01:27	01:27	01:42
Productive exercise	..	03:14	..	..
Computing	01:02	01:23	01:32	01:56
Games	01:05	01:31	01:09	01:27
Reading	01:00	01:00	01:08	01:08
TV, video and DVD	02:00	02:32	03:01	03:41
Radio and recordings	00:40	00:58	00:58	01:09
Travel related to free time	00:49	00:52	00:51	00:56
Other, unspecified	00:25	00:29	00:24	00:34
<i>Number of diary days</i>	<i>1 230</i>	<i>1 503</i>	<i>2 413</i>	<i>1 689</i>

Table A.13. Average time spent on activities, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours									
	Single no children up to 17		Single with children up to 17		In couple youngest child aged 7-17		In couple youngest child aged 0-6		In couple no children up to 17	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	01:11	02:52	03:38	..	04:08	06:01	02:18	05:33	02:20	03:32
Main job and second job	00:59	02:27	02:55	..	03:28	05:03	01:56	04:42	02:00	03:02
Activities related to employment	00:04	00:09	..	..	00:13	00:20	00:07	00:18	00:05	00:09
Travel to/from work	00:08	00:16	00:28	..	00:26	00:37	00:14	00:33	00:13	00:19
Unpaid work	03:29	01:48	05:09	..	05:22	02:01	07:39	02:52	05:19	02:35
Food management	01:27	00:26	01:39	..	02:36	00:18	02:22	00:14	02:43	00:17
Household upkeep	00:42	00:23	00:48	..	00:53	00:24	00:54	00:26	00:59	00:36
Making and care for textile	00:19	00:01	00:21	..	00:31	..	00:29	..	00:36	..
Gardening and pet care	00:18	00:18	..	..	00:09	00:17	00:07	00:09	00:19	00:38
Construction and repairs	..	00:05	..	..	..	00:14	..	00:11	..	00:14
Shopping and service	00:19	00:14	00:14	..	00:17	00:15	00:16	00:15	00:16	00:20
Childcare	n.a.	n.a.	01:27	..	00:30	00:11	02:52	01:11	n.a.	n.a.
Help to an adult family member	00:00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	00:02	00:02
Travel related to housework	00:17	00:16	00:30	..	00:20	00:17	00:31	00:22	00:16	00:23
Study	01:06	00:50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School or university	00:56	00:42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travel related to study	00:08	00:06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal care	11:44	11:16	10:31	..	10:33	10:26	10:29	10:30	11:09	11:15
Sleep	08:48	08:36	07:39	..	07:52	07:49	07:57	07:56	08:15	08:19
Eating	01:52	01:44	01:50	..	01:48	01:42	01:46	01:43	02:02	02:00
Other personal care	01:03	00:54	01:02	..	00:51	00:51	00:45	00:49	00:50	00:53
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Free time	06:26	07:11	04:21	..	03:55	05:28	03:28	04:58	05:08	06:33
Informal help to other households	00:07	00:09	..	..	..	00:15	..	..	00:11	00:11
Participatory activities	00:02	00:01	..	..	..	..	..	..	00:01	00:02
Social life	01:08	01:12	00:39	..	00:40	00:48	00:32	00:40	00:45	00:50
Entertainment and culture	..	00:03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resting - time out	00:35	00:37	00:29	..	00:22	00:28	00:17	00:19	00:36	00:45
Physical exercise	00:30	00:39	00:21	..	00:09	00:10	00:26	00:20	00:13	00:22
Productive exercise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computing	00:17	00:26	..	..	00:05	00:12	00:07	00:15	00:04	00:04
Games	00:05	00:15	..	..	..	00:05	..	00:07	00:01	00:05
Reading	00:20	00:14	..	..	00:13	00:11	00:06	00:12	00:14	00:23
TV, video and DVD	02:37	02:38	01:46	..	01:56	02:45	01:30	02:15	02:38	03:16
Radio and recordings	00:08	00:09	..	..	..	..	..	..	00:02	00:03
Travel related to free time	00:28	00:38	00:27	..	00:15	00:20	00:16	00:19	00:16	00:21
Other, unspecified	00:00	00:01	..	..	..	..	..	..	00:01	00:01
Total	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00	24:00
<i>Number of diary days</i>	1 373	1 155	96	24	423	372	337	300	1 414	1 341

Table A.14. Participation rate for activities, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Percent									
	Single no children up to 17		Single with children up to 17		In couple youngest child aged 7-17		In couple youngest child aged 0-6		In couple no children up to 17	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	19	38	48	..	54	67	30	65	35	46
Main job and second job	17	36	47	..	54	67	30	64	35	45
Activities related to employment	10	21	..	..	32	42	18	44	15	20
Travel to/from work	13	28	43	..	44	58	25	60	23	32
Unpaid work	90	70	99	..	99	75	100	91	97	80
Food management	76	40	89	..	98	30	97	27	95	30
Household upkeep	65	37	68	..	76	39	77	32	76	46
Making and care for textile	27	3	34	..	54	..	48	..	46	..
Gardening and pet care	19	16	..	..	15	16	8	15	22	28
Construction and repairs	..	6	..	..	..	15	..	11	..	15
Shopping and service	45	35	50	..	52	35	51	35	42	44
Childcare	n.a.	n.a.	63	..	40	18	94	69	n.a.	n.a.
Help to an adult family member	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Travel related to housework	45	38	62	..	56	41	61	48	43	48
Study	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School or university	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travel related to study	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal care	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sleep	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eating	100	99	100	..	99	99	100	99	100	100
Other personal care	98	97	98	..	97	96	98	97	97	97
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Free time	100	100	99	..	97	99	96	100	99	100
Informal help to other households	6	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	9	9
Participatory activities	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Social life	70	64	50	..	57	57	54	51	59	59
Entertainment and culture	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resting - time out	42	45	45	..	38	44	27	37	50	54
Physical exercise	32	36	30	..	15	14	33	26	17	24
Productive exercise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computing	19	25	..	..	8	12	12	20	6	6
Games	7	15	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	8
Reading	25	21	..	..	23	24	17	22	24	35
TV, video and DVD	88	86	81	..	89	94	85	93	93	95
Radio and recordings	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Travel related to free time	51	61	34	..	35	41	36	45	38	45
Other, unspecified	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Number of diary days</i>	1 373	1 155	96	24	423	372	337	300	1 414	1 341

Table A.15. Average time spent on activities by those who undertook them, population 15 years and over, by family structure and sex; all days, Republic of Serbia, 2010/2011

	Hours									
	Single no children up to 17		Single with children up to 17		In couple youngest child aged 7-17		In couple youngest child aged 0-6		In couple no children up to 17	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid work	06:22	07:34	07:38	..	07:35	08:55	07:43	08:36	06:39	07:45
Main job and second job	05:53	06:52	06:15	..	06:23	07:34	06:29	07:20	05:45	06:43
Activities related to employment	00:42	00:44	..	..	00:41	00:49	00:40	00:41	00:39	00:48
Travel to/from work	01:02	00:58	01:05	..	01:01	01:05	00:58	00:56	01:00	01:02
Unpaid work	03:54	02:35	05:12	..	05:25	02:42	07:39	03:08	05:29	03:14
Food management	01:56	01:06	01:51	..	02:39	01:02	02:28	00:51	02:52	00:56
Household upkeep	01:06	01:03	01:11	..	01:11	01:03	01:10	01:22	01:18	01:19
Making and care for textile	01:12	00:47	01:03	..	00:58	..	01:01	..	01:18	..
Gardening and pet care	01:36	01:56	..	..	01:00	01:48	01:24	01:03	01:29	02:16
Construction and repairs	..	01:32	..	..	..	01:41	..	01:40	..	01:38
Shopping and service	00:43	00:40	00:28	..	00:33	00:43	00:32	00:44	00:39	00:47
Childcare	n.a.	n.a.	02:18	..	01:16	01:00	03:03	01:43	n.a.	n.a.
Help to an adult family member	00:34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	00:45	01:24
Travel related to housework	00:38	00:43	00:48	..	00:36	00:41	00:52	00:46	00:37	00:47
Study	05:54	06:14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School or university	05:11	05:32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travel related to study	01:11	01:21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal care	11:44	11:16	10:31	..	10:33	10:26	10:29	10:30	11:09	11:15
Sleep	08:48	08:36	07:39	..	07:52	07:49	07:57	07:56	08:15	08:19
Eating	01:52	01:45	01:50	..	01:49	01:43	01:46	01:44	02:02	02:00
Other personal care	01:04	00:55	01:03	..	00:53	00:53	00:46	00:50	00:52	00:55
Other or unspecified travel purpose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Free time	06:27	07:11	04:23	..	04:01	05:31	03:36	05:00	05:12	06:34
Informal help to other households	01:52	02:24	..	..	..	03:17	..	..	02:06	02:11
Participatory activities	01:25	01:14	..	..	..	..	..	..	01:09	01:57
Social life	01:38	01:53	01:19	..	01:10	01:26	00:59	01:18	01:16	01:26
Entertainment and culture	..	02:19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resting - time out	01:23	01:23	01:05	..	01:01	01:04	01:04	00:52	01:13	01:22
Physical exercise	01:33	01:49	01:11	..	01:05	01:17	01:19	01:20	01:19	01:31
Productive exercise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computing	01:31	01:49	..	..	01:02	01:45	01:01	01:17	01:13	01:20
Games	01:13	01:40	..	..	..	01:18	..	01:36	00:58	01:10
Reading	01:19	01:11	..	..	01:00	00:48	00:40	00:56	01:00	01:06
TV, video and DVD	02:58	03:03	02:12	..	02:11	02:56	01:45	02:25	02:50	03:27
Radio and recordings	01:00	01:17	..	..	..	..	..	..	00:49	00:53
Travel related to free time	00:56	01:02	01:21	..	00:43	00:50	00:45	00:43	00:44	00:49
Other, unspecified	00:23	00:22	00:24	00:33
<i>Number of diary days</i>	1 373	1 155	96	24	423	372	337	300	1 414	1 341

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